

**ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION
REPORT**

1966-67

ERRATA

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INTRODUCTION

Situated between 22°-56' N and 24°-32' N and 91°-10' E and 92°-21' E, Tripura is essentially a border region. 65% of the total area is hilly land and the remaining 35% constitutes flat land. Six principal ranges of hills namely Baramura-Deotamura, Atharamura, Longtharai, Sardang, Sakhan and Jampai increasing in height gradually, run north to south with an average distance of 12 miles between two ranges. Each range as a whole is higher than the one on its west. And the altitudes vary between 50' to 3080' ft. above the sea level. There are 12 river basins, eight of which are important. The drainage pours down north by the Khowai, Dholai, Manu, Juri and Longai, west by the Gumti and southwest by the Fenny and Muhuri.

The climate of the Territory is generally hot and humid. The temperature generally varies between 8.9°C and 42°C. January is generally the coldest month and May is the hottest month of the year. The normal rainfall of the Territory is 2100.7 mm. Rains generally start in April and continued upto the end of October. Heaviest rainfall is in the month of June. The soil is lateritic with little water absorption capacity. The flat land in the valleys is alluvial consisting of sand, silt and clay.

Tripura is strategically important since it lies between the river valleys of Burma and East Pakistan. In fact, the Territory is cut off from the rest of India and is surrounded on three sides by East Pakistan with a long international boundary of about 930 Kms. and forms an isolated pocket connected with the main land by only an access road through the hills to the border of Cachar District in Assam. The communication system in the area has never been easy and the Territory has always been regarded as one of the inaccessible areas of the region. With the construction of the Assam-Agartala Road, this area was linked with the rest of the country by road. In fact, even today the Assam-Agartala Road serves as

the life line of the Territory. Before Independence, Tripura was entirely dependent on the Railway lines (the then Assam-Bengal Railways) running very close to its borders for communication. The railway stations of the surrounding districts of East Bengal were within a stone's throw from some of the Sub-divisional towns of Tripura. With the partition of the country all these railway stations had gone to East Pakistan and thus the communication system of Tripura was completely disrupted. Tripura has recently been linked with N. F. Railway by the opening of a metre gauge line from Patherkandi to Dharmanagar. Carriage of materials from Dharmanagar to different parts of the Territory has, therefore, to be done by roads. Regular air services operate from Calcutta to Agartala.

Tripura was a princely State. It acceded to the Indian Union in October, 1949 and was administered as a Part 'C' State. With the re-organisation of States from the 1st November, 1956, it became a Union Territory. This Territory is now administered under the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. The head of the Administration is the Chief Commissioner. There is a popular Ministry and a Legislative Assembly consisting of 30 elected members. There is a Judicial Commissioner's Court. The pattern of civil and criminal administration is the same as obtaining in the rest of the country. There is one District Magistrate for the whole of the Territory which is divided into ten revenue Sub-divisions of which Khowai is under a Deputy Collector and the other nine are each under a Sub-Deputy Collector. For the supervision of the work of Sub-Deputy Collectors these nine Sub-divisions were grouped into three zones with a Deputy Collector in charge of each. Two members of Parliament represent the Territory in the Lok Sabha and one in the Rajya Sabha.

The population of Tripura rose from 6,39,000 in 1951 to 11,42,000 in 1961. Such an increase in population was mainly due to heavy influx of refugees from the neighbouring districts of East Pakistan after partition. Tripura saw the first influx

of refugees in 1941 when communal riots broke out in the district of Dacca. After partition refugees in their thousands again trekked into Tripura for a safe shelter and an honourable living. The rush of influx became so heavy at times that normal arrangements tended to give way upsetting the economic equilibrium of this small Territory. The influx of refugees again became very heavy in 1963 when thousands of families entered Tripura through unauthorised routes. Thus a constant flow of homeless people from East Pakistan has kept this acute problem alive all along. In fact, the refugees now outnumber the original inhabitants. The sex ratio is 1000 males to 932 females. The majority of the population is Hindu. About 20% of the population is literate. 3,60,070 persons belong to the scheduled tribes and 1,19,725 persons to the scheduled castes, according to the 1961 census.

Admittedly a backward area, this hilly Territory of Tripura has been making noticeable progress in certain spheres of development such as Education, Health, Agriculture, Roads etc. under the three five year plans. The year under review has taken the Territory a step further in its onward march.

Apart from the rapid increase in the number of educational institutions the most important of the recent developments in the sphere of Education are the opening of Post-Graduate classes in the Maharaja Bir Bikram College at Agartala.

Tripura has made great headway in the field of Medical and Public Health also. With the employment of highly qualified Surgeons, Physicians, Gynaecologists, etc. in different hospitals, the patients suffering from serious diseases are no longer referred to hospital outside the Territory for better treatment except in very special circumstances. In the field of Agriculture also the progress is remarkable. While in 1951-52 the total cropped area was 4,71,800 acres, the same during 1966-67 was estimated to be 8,19,800 acres. Paddy (Aus,

- (2) Shri Manindra Lal Bhowmik, Minister-in-charge of Labour, Law, Publicity, Printing and Stationery, Statistics and Rehabilitation.
- (3) Shri Benode Behari Das, Minister-in-charge of Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Services and Jails.
- (4) Shri Raj Prasad Choudhury, Minister-in-charge of Tribal Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Local Self Government.

After the Fourth General Elections held on the 18th February, 1967 in the Territory, the resignations tendered by all members of the Council of Ministers were accepted by the President with effect from the afternoon of the 13th March, 1967. The President appointed Shri Sachindra Lal Singh to be the Chief Minister and on the advice of the Chief Minister, he also appointed Shri Tarit Mohan Das Gupta, Shri Krishnadas Bhattacharjee, Shri Prafulla Kumar Das and Shri Raj Prasad Choudhury as Ministers and Shri M. Ali as Deputy Minister with effect from the 13th March, 1967 (afternoon).

Under Rule 4 of the Business of the Government of Tripura (Allocation) Rules, 1963, the Administrator, in consultation with the Chief Minister, allocated the business of the Government among the Ministers as follows :—

- (1) Shri Sachindra Lal Singh, Chief Minister, in charge of Confidential and Cabinet, Home (excluding Jails), Secretariat Administration, Appointment and Services, Administrative Reforms, Revenue, Law, Food and Civil Supplies, Public Works, Development (excluding Tribal Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes), Industries, Agriculture, Forest, Transport, Printing and Stationery, Statistics and Rehabilitation.
- (2) Shri Raj Prasad Choudhury, Minister-in-charge of Tribal Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Local Self Government.

- (3) Shri Tarit Mohan Das Gupta, Minister-in-charge of Medical and Public Health and Labour.
- (4) Shri Krishnadas Bhattacharjee, Minister-in-charge of Education and Finance.
- (5) Shri Prafulla Kumar Das, Minister-in-charge of Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Services and Jails.

The Council of Ministers held five meetings and discussed various administrative, agrarian and welfare matters.

The Council of Ministers was assisted by a well-organised Secretariat. It had a Chief Secretary, a Finance Secretary and a Judicial Secretary. The Development Commissioner was the ex officio Secretary of the Development Departments. The Principal Engineer, the Director of Education, the Director of Rehabilitation and the Director of Health Services functioned as the ex-officio Secretaries of their respective Departments. Two Deputy Secretaries and four Under Secretaries assisted the Secretaries in their work. One Assistant Legal Remembrancer assisted the Judicial Secretary in his work. One Deputy Development Commissioner assisted the Development Commissioner in his work.

The District Administration of the entire Territory was run by one District Magistrate and Collector with his headquarters at Agartala. There were three Additional District Magistrates and Collectors and one Senior Deputy Magistrate. The Territory is divided into 10 Revenue Sub-divisions of which Khowai is under a Deputy Collector and the other nine are each under a Sub-Deputy Collector. For the supervision of the work of the Sub-Deputy Collectors, these nine Sub-divisions are grouped into three zones with a Deputy Collector in charge of each.

The Legislature

The Tripura Legislative Assembly continued to function with 32 members till the 11th January, 1967. From the 12th January, 1967 the Assembly was dissolved under section 6 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. The party position of the Legislative Assembly including the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker was as follows :—

Name of the Party	Number
1. Congress	19
2. Communist	11
3. Independent	nil
4. Nominated	<u>2</u>
	32

Shri U. K. Roy continued to hold the office of the Speaker upto 13. 3. 67 under proviso 2 of section 7 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. Shri Ershad Ali Choudhury continued to hold the office of the Deputy Speaker upto 11. 1. 67.

During the period from 13. 4. 66 to 11. 1. 67, the Legislative Assembly held one session for 9 days. The following bills were passed by the Assembly and assented to by the President :—

1. The Tripura General Clauses Bill, 1966 (Bill No. 5 of 1966)
2. The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1966 (Bill No. 6 of 1966)

The number of questions dealt with by the Legislative Assembly was as follows :—

Class of Questions	Number of Questions Admitted/ Answered.	
1. Short Notice Questions	1	1
2. Starred Questions	42	8
3. Unstarred Questions	58	45

Other business transacted by the Legislative Assembly was as follows :—

Class of Business	Number of Business discussed	Decision of the House Passed/Lost/Withdrawn		
1. Resolution	4	2	—	2
2. Motion	—	—	—	—
3. Matters of Urgent Public Importance	1	—	—	—

The following Assembly Committees were constituted and functioned during the period from 31. 3. 66 to 11. 1. 67 :—

Name of Committees	Number of Meetings held	Number of Reports submitted
1. Rules Committee	2	nil
2. Business Advisory Committee	1	1
3. Committee on Privileges	3	nil
4. Committee on Petitions	nil	nil
5. Committee on absence of Members	2	1
6. Public Accounts Committee	3	nil
7. Committee on Estimates	2	nil

After the Fourth General Elections held on 18. 2. 67, the Second Tripura Legislative Assembly was constituted with 33 members. The party position of the second Legislative Assembly including the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker was as follows :—

Name of the Party	Number
1. Congress	27
2. Communist (Marxists)	2
3. C. P. I.	1
4. Nominated	3
	<hr/> 33

Shri Manindra Lal Bhowmik was elected Speaker on 14.3.67. Shri Monoranjan Nath was elected Deputy Speaker on 21.3.67.

During the period from 14.3.67 to 11.4.67 the second Legislative Assembly held one session for 19 days. The following Bills were passed by the Assembly and assented to by the President :—

1. The appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1967. (Bill No. 1 of 1967).
2. The appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1967 (Bill No. 2 of 1967).
3. The appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1967 (Bill No. 3 of 1967).

The following Rules and Regulations were laid on the floor of the House under relevant Acts :—

1. The Tripura Tourist Vehicles Rules, 1967,
2. The Tripura Khadi and Village Industries Board Rules, 1967,
3. Amendment to the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954.

The number of questions dealt with by the Legislative Assembly from 14.3.67 to 11.4.67 was as follows :—

Class of Questions	Number of Questions Admitted/Answered	
1. Short Notice Questions	7	3
2. Starred Questions	150	120
3. Unstarred Questions	36	33

Other business transacted by the Legislative Assembly was as follows :—

—Class of Business	Number of Business discussed	Decision of the House Passed/Lost/Withdrawn		
1. Resolution	5	—	3	2
2. Motion	—	—	—	—
3. Matters of Urgent Public Importance	—	—	—	—

The following Assembly Committees were constituted on 31. 3. 67 for the year 1967-68 and these Committees presented reports of the workings of the previous Committees relating to 1966-67 on 11.4.67 as below :—

Name of Committees	Number of Meetings held	Number of Reports submitted
1. Rules Committee	—	—
2. Business Advisory Committee	—	—
3. Committee on Privileges	—	2
4. Committee on Petitions	—	—
5. Committee on Absence of Members	—	—
6. Public Accounts Committee	—	1
7. Committee on Estimates	—	1

The work of the Legislative Assembly Secretariat was managed by a Secretary.

As against the Budget Grant of Rs. 2,99,000/-, an amount of Rs. 2,85,414.09 (subject to reconciliation by audit) was incurred by the Legislative Assembly during the year 1966-67.

The Judiciary

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest Judiciary in this Territory. There are one District and Sessions Judge, one Additional District and Sessions Judge, one Subordinate and Assistant Sessions Judge, one Additional Sub-Judge and nine Munsiffs (including the Registrar for the Judicial Commissioner's Court) having a separate Court for each. Four Munsiffs were invested with powers to enable them to try cases triable by Magistrates.

LAW DEPARTMENT

The highest Judiciary in Tripura is the court of the Judicial Commissioner. The Judicial Commissioner of Tripura is also the Judicial Commissioner for Manipur. He holds court in Tripura for about two weeks in a month.

The number of cases disposed of in the Judicial Commissioner's court during the period from 1.4.66 to 31.3.67 was 145 as against 630 cases for disposal (including 336 cases instituted during the period), leaving a balance of 485 cases. Out of the cases disposed of, 89 were civil and 56 criminal.

The total receipts in the Judicial Commissioner's court amounted to Rs. 35,000/-. The total expenditure for the Court of the Judicial Commissioner during the year was Rs. 56,000/- as against the Budget grant of Rs. 74,200/-.

There are 12 Civil Courts in Tripura subordinate to the court of the Judicial Commissioner, of which one is the District Judge's court, one is the Additional District Judge's court, one is the Subordinate Judge's court, one is the Additional Subordinate Judge's court and the remaining eight are the courts of the Munsiffs. The District Judge also functions as Sessions Judge, Special Judge under Prevention of Corruption Act, Presiding Officer of Labour Court, Chairman of the Agricultural Income-tax Appellate Tribunal and Motor Accident Claims Tribunal. The two Subordinate Judges are vested with the powers of the Assistant Sessions Judge and to try money suits valued at Rs. 201/- to Rs. 500/- under the Provincial Small Causes Court Act, 1887. The Subordinate Judge has also been appointed as Claims Officer under the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960. All the Munsiffs except that of Sadar are vested with the powers to try criminal cases as first class Magistrates. The Munsiffs have also been vested with powers of Small Causes Court Judges to the extent of Rs. 200/-. They have also been empowered to dispose of

claims under the Minimum Wages Act, XI of 1948. They are also delegated with powers under section 388 of the Indian Succession Act, XXXIX of 1925.

The number of civil appeals and cases, criminal motions, criminal appeals and special cases disposed of in the courts of the District and Sessions Judge and the Additional District and Sessions Judge was 1041 as against 1959 cases for disposal (including 1068 instituted during the year), leaving a balance of 918 cases at the end of the year.

The number of sessions cases disposed of in the Sessions Judge's court, Additional Sessions Judge's court and two Assistant Sessions Judge's courts was 66 as against 81 cases for disposal (including 71 instituted during the year), leaving a balance of 15 cases.

The number of civil appeals, civil suits and cases and criminal appeals disposed of in the courts of two Subordinate Judges and eight Munsiffs was 1507 as against 3262 cases for disposal (including 1618 instituted during the year), leaving a balance of 1755 cases.

The total receipts in the District and Sessions Judge's court and courts subordinate thereto was Rs. 91,195.48P during the year. The expenditure for the District and Sessions Judge's court and courts subordinate thereto during the year was Rs. 3,75,69.26P as against the Budget Grant of Rs. 3,76,500/-.

There were one District Magistrate, three Additional District Magistrates, one Senior Deputy Magistrate. Two Additional District Magistrates did not perform magisterial work. There were 41 Stipendiary Magistrates of them 20 were vested with first class powers, 11 with second class powers and the remaining 10 with third class powers to try criminal cases. Almost all the Magistrates had to perform other administrative and miscellaneous functions in addition to trial of criminal cases.

The number of criminal cases, criminal appeals and motions disposed of during the year was 8570 as against 12,590 cases for disposal (including 8957 instituted during the year), leaving a balance of 4020 cases.

HOME (POLITICAL) DEPARTMENT

The Home (Political) Department continued to carry out its multifarious functions relating to border affairs, problems of minorities, foreigners and citizenship, Eastern Zonal Council, relief to political sufferers, re-settlement and welfare of ex-servicemen and serving Defence Services personnel, State ceremonials, etc.

Eastern Zonal Council

The Territory of Tripura has been included in the list of States of the Eastern Zone of the five Zonal Councils constituted under section 15 of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956. During the year the Council held its 11th meeting at Calcutta on 19th May, 1967.

Relief to Political Sufferers

Financial assistance from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant was given to the political sufferers for amelioration of their distress. Educational concessions in the shape of stipends and book grants were also given to the children of political sufferers.

District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board

There is no State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board in Tripura. The only District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board at Agartala continued to function under the supervision

of the Home (Political) Department of the Government. The District Magistrate and Collector, Tripura continued as President of the Board. The annual expenditure on the maintenance of the Board was borne equally by the Government of Tripura and the Government of India.

The D. S. S. & A. Board continued to render activities for the welfare of the ex-servicemen and the serving Defence Services personnel and also for their re-settlement. The Board also attended to the cases relating to security of property, unauthorised occupation of land and land dispute of serving Defence Services personnel, ex-servicemen and their dependents.

During the year 41 duplicate Discharge Certificates were obtained from the respective Record Offices and Centres for distribution to the ex-servicemen who lost their original certificates. Five cases of commutation of pension of ex-servicemen and settlement of accounts of 12 released/discharged soldiers were also finalised.

Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 800/- was granted to four ex-servicemen from the Tripura State ex-servicemen's Benevolent Fund for alleviation of their distress.

Re-settlement Scheme

The Government are releasing khas land for re-settlement of ex-servicemen and serving Defence Services personnel in Tripura. The ex-servicemen and the serving Defence Services personnel who apply for land are provided with khas land at the rate of two standard acres per head free of nazarana for their rehabilitation. So far, 582 ex-servicemen have been allotted lands for re-settlement in the various colonies. The Scheme for resettlement of 500 ex-servicemen in two compact blocks is in progress. During the year 56 ex-servicemen were selected for re-settlement under the Scheme.

The ex-servicemen were given necessary assistance in the matter of securing re-employment under the Government. Educational concessions were given to the children of

ex-servicemen on merit. Medical facilities were also provided for the ex-servicemen and their families.

Welfare Centres

The Social Welfare Centre (Samaj Kalyan Kendra) at Nagichera Ex-servicemen's Colony continued to function.

The Training-cum-Production Centre at Kunjaban continued to impart training to the families of the serving Defence Services Personnel and the ex-servicemen in tailoring, embroidery and knitting. This Centre has been registered by the Directorate of Industries as a Small-Scale Industrial Centre in Tailoring, Embroidery and Knitting.

Flag Day

As usual the Flag Day was observed on the 7th December, 1966 throughout the Territory for collection of donations for the welfare of the ex-servicemen and an amount of Rs. 1265.61 was collected.

Re-Union/Rallies of Ex-servicemen

Re-union and Rally of ex-servicemen was held on the 26th January, 1967. About 750 ex-servicemen participated in the Rally which was addressed by the Chief Minister.

Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Societies

The Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Societies, namely, Nagichera Praktan Sainik Sarbartha Sadhak Samabaya Samity Ltd. and Khowai Praktan Sainik Krishi Unnayan Samabaya Samity Ltd. continued to render activities for the welfare of the ex-servicemen.

Ex-servicemen's Charitable Fund

The Committee on Administration of the Post War Services Reconstruction Fund has been constituted during the year with the following persons :—

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Chief Commissioner, Tripura | Chairman |
| 2. Shri S. L. Singh, Chief Minister, Tripura in his personal Capacity | Member |
| 3. G. O. C. 101 Communication Zone Area. | Member |
| 4. Major H. C Dutta (Retired) | Member |
| 5. District Magistrate & Collector, Tripura. | Secretary |

During the year the State Managing Committee for the administration of the Special Services Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen has also been constituted with the following persons :—

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Chief Commissioner | Chairman |
| 2. Chief Secretary | Vice-Chairman |
| 3. G. O. C. 101 Communication Zone Area. | Vice-Chairman |
| 4. Shri Umesh Lal Singh,
M. L. A. | Member |
| 5. Shri Kshirode Chandra Sen | Member |
| 6. Major Rana Dahal Jung Bahadur. | Member |
| 7. Capt. H. C. Dutta. | Member |
| 8. Deputy Secretary, Political Deptt. | Secretary |

A meeting of the State Managing Committee was held on 22. 2. 67. In the meeting it was decided that the entire Special Services Fund amounting to Rs. 65,000/- would be utilised for construction of a Hostel for the school-going children of the ex-servicemen of Tripura and the Post War Services Reconstruction Fund amounting to Rs. 46,000/- should be put in the fixed deposit in the State Bank of India, Agartala to yield the maximum amount of interest with a view to awarding stipends to the

students out of the interest accrued therefrom. Like Post War Services Reconstruction Fund, the Special Services Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen has also been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Tripura and kept in the State Bank of India, Agartala. Matter regarding construction of the Hostel with the amount of the Special Services Fund has been taken up with the Director of Education and the Public Works Department. It has been decided that the Hostel will be constructed in the premises of the Khayerpur Pallymangal Higher Secondary School.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Economic Condition

Tripura was affected due to drought and untimely rains and consequently, the production of paddy and cash crops suffered considerably. With the commencement of the monsoon, there were sporadic floods in several places of the Territory causing extensive damage to standing crops. Due to failure of crops the agriculturists faced extreme hardship. Prompt action was, however, taken to alleviate the scarcity condition by undertaking Test Relief Works in the badly affected areas. Gratuitous relief, agricultural loan and crop loan were given to the affected people. An amount of Rs. 3,89,687.14 was spent on account of gratuitous relief while an expenditure of Rs. 13,19,441.52 was incurred under the Test Relief Scheme. Agricultural loan to the extent of Rs. 10,04,000/- was disbursed to the distressed agriculturists (both tribals and non-tribals) for purchase of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements. The distressed tribal cultivators were provided with crop loan (dadān) to the extent of Rs. 3,65,000/- at the rate of Rs. 50/- each to be recovered by one year.

Due to accidental fire, a sum of Rs. 3,500/- was granted to 79 persons as relief.

Revenue Collection

One of the main sources of the revenue of the Territory is land revenue. The District Magistrate and Collector was responsible for the revenue collection work in the Territory. There are ten Revenue Sub-divisions with 45 Tehsil Offices.

The current demand under land Revenue of the year 1966-67 was Rs. 20,96,211.67 and the arrear demand was Rs 30,64,884.16. The total amount collected against the current demand stood at Rs. 8,27,770.45 and the total collection against the arrear demand amounted to Rs 10,11,241.83. The percentage of collection to the current demand and the arrear demand was 39% and 33% respectively. Compared with the percentage of collection to the current and the arrear demand of the previous year which was 51% and 44%, there was decrease in the collection of the revenue.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS DEPARTMENT

The O. M. & Vigilance Department has been redesignated as Administrative Reforms Department with effect from 4.11.66 under instructions from the Government of India communicated in the Ministry of Home Affairs letter No. F. 14/80/66-HMT, dated 15.10.66. The main functions of the Administrative Reforms Department are to standardise the work of the ministerial staff, arrange for inspection of offices, conduct work studies, ensure enforcement of rules, regulations and procedures in Government offices, deal with vigilance cases and give advise to other Departments in the matter of vigilance cases. The Department also watch over the progress and expeditious disposal of Pension cases in various Departments/Offices of the Governments.

The “Cell” opened earlier as a part of the Department for dealing with Parliament questions continued to function.

The “Committee on Administration” constituted earlier under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary continued to provide over-all guidance to promote administrative efficiency.

The “Vigilance Committee” constituted earlier under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner continued to function. During the year under report, 199 vigilance cases were received out of which 21 cases were disposed of.

The disposal and pendency of complaints and vigilance cases dealt with in various Departments and also suspension cases are reviewed periodically and revocation of suspension orders in deserving cases is ordered according to merit of each individual case.

LAND ACQUISITION

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act 1 of 1894), the West Bengal Land Development and Planning (Amendment) Act, 1955 and the Defence of India Act, 1962 were in force in the matter of acquisition of land in the Territory.

The details of the work disposed of during the year are as follows :—

1. Total number of acquisition cases pending as on 31. 3. 66	..	73
2. Total number of acquisition cases instituted during the year	...	73
3. Total number of acquisition cases disposed of during the year	...	75
4. Total number of acquisition cases pending as on 31. 3. 67	...	71

5. Total area of land acquired	...	365.825 acres
6. Total amount awarded as compensation to 1835 awardees	..	Rs. 6,89,554.93
7. Total amount disbursed as compensation to 2,973 persons out of the amount awarded during 1966-67 and the previous years	... Rs.	13,16,810.16

EXCISE

The total excise revenue and charges collected during the year were as under :—

(i) Gross revenue	...	Rs. 6,50,709.27
(ii) Charges	·	Rs. 73,300.00
(iii) Net revenue	...	Rs. 5,77,409.27

During the year, 109 cases of violation of the Excise Law were detected and sent to Court. Adding the 19 pending cases of the preceding year, the number of cases for disposal was 128, out of which 115 cases ended in conviction and 2 cases ended in acquittal, thereby leaving a balance of 11 cases pending at the end of the year.

REGISTRATION

The registration of documents was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 and the Tripura Registration Rules, 1954. The destruction of records was done as per provisions of the Destruction of Registration Records Rules, 1963.

44 money lenders were registered under the Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946 as extended to this Territory in 1959.

14 marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 were registered during the year.

The details of registration work done during the year were as under : —

Number of Registration

Compulsory	Optional	Total of Colms. 1 & 2	Movable property	Total of Columns 3&4
1	2	3	4	5
49,329	1,253	50,582	937	51,519

Aggregate value of property transferred by registered deeds

Effecting immovable property.	Effecting movable property.	Total of Columns 6 & 7	Total receipts
6	7	8	9
Rs. 4,18,33,926.00	Rs. 15,37,822.00	Rs. 4,33,71,748.00	Rs. 2,25,009.00

Refund	Net receipt	Total expenditure	Net income
10	11	12	13
Nil	Rs. 2,25,009.00	Rs. 1,32,004.27	Rs. 93,004.73

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

The survey and settlement operations in Tripura including land reforms were continued according to phased programme

during the year. The progress achieved upto 31. 3. 67 in the different stages of work was as follows :—

Stage of work	Work done upto 31.3.66	Work done from 1.4.66 to 31.3.67	Total work done upto 31.3.67
(Area shown in square kilometres)			
1. Village boundary demarcation	10660.44	...	10660.44
2. Traverse	10646.20	...	10646.20
3. Kistwar (internal survey)	10646.20	...	10646.20
4. Khanapuri (preliminary record writing)	10646.20	...	10646.20
5. Bujharat (local explanation)	10646.20	.	10646.20
6. Implementation of land reforms (notification vesting estate in the Government u/s 134 of the Act)	10660.44	...	10660.44
7. Preparation of compensation assessment rolls and draft publication	7016.13	1232.11	8248.24
8. Attestation and Jamabandi	9440.52	1153.48	10596.00
9. Draft publication of record-of-rights	8444.90	1978.68	10423.58
10. Disposal of objection	6316.46	3386.09	9702.55
11. Final publication	6014.52	3524.29	9538.81
12. Final scrutiny	3347.00	1688.14	5035.14

All the provisions of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, except section 99 (1) (c) and those relating to prevention of fragmentation were enforced in the entire Territory. Section 99 (1) (c) also was enforced in all areas of the Territory, except in Kotwali P. S. of Sadar Sub-division and in Dharmanagar town.

An amount of Rs. 13,98,878.21 P. was paid as compensation to 1,383 ex-intermediaries upto 31. 3. 67.

Out of 1,95,425 mutation cases recorded upto 31. 3. 67 in Dharmanagar, Kailasahar, Kamalpur, Khowai, Sadar, Sonamura, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom Sub-divisions, 1,90,968 cases were disposed of.

As against 2,08,798 cases of unauthorised occupation of khas land, 1,23,782 cases were disposed of.

The following amount was realised upto 31. 3. 67 :—

i) Court fee	—Rs. 6,53,568.15 P
ii) Sale proceeds of parchas	—Rs. 85,220.45 P
iii) Saleable forms	—Rs. 50,514.19 P
iv) Realisation of 1st instalment of premium	—Rs. 7,26,791.69 P

An amount of Rs. 20,81,300/- was spent for settlement work as against the budget provision of Rs. 21,87,006/- during the year.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The budget estimates and the revised estimates for the year 1966-67 are given below :—

	Budget estimates	Revised estimates
i) Revenue expenditure	Rs. 11,87,77,000/-	Rs. 12,52,27,000/-
ii) Capital expenditure	Rs. 7,69,89,000/-	Rs. 6,01,74,000/-
iii) Loan expenditure	Rs. 30,53,000/-	Rs. 50,39,000/-
Total—	Rs. 19,88,19,000/-	Rs. 19,04,40,000/-
Plan—	Rs. 3,92,65,000/-	Rs. 3,80,84,000/-
Non-Plan—	Rs. 15,95,54,000/-	Rs. 15,23,56,000/-

Revenue receipts (including recoveries) were estimated to be Rs. 2,94,08,000/- against the Revenue expenditure in the Budget estimates. The balance of Rs. 8,93,69,000/- was estimated to be received as grant-in-aid from the Central Government. Against the Capital expenditure (including Loan expenditure) in the Budget estimates, the recoveries and the loans from the Central Government were estimated to be Rs. 5,02,74,000/- and Rs. 2,97,68,000/- respectively.

Revenue receipts (including recoveries of Rs. 1,54,85,000/- and Opening balance of consolidated fund Rs. 20,00,000/-) were estimated to be Rs. 2,98,48,000/- against the Revenue expenditure in the Revised estimates. The balance of Rs. 9,53,79,000/- was estimated to be received as grant-in-aid from the Central Government. Against the Capital and Loan expenditure in the revised estimates, the Recoveries, Opening balance of the Consolidated fund and Loans from the Central Government were estimated to be Rs. 3,52,73,000/-, Rs. 45,00,000/- and Rs. 2,54,40,000/- respectively.

HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

General

As usual, the Border Security Force was responsible for operational control of the Tripura-East Pakistan border. The Armed Police Battalions deputed to Tripura from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh continued to work under the operational control of the Border Security Force.

The Tripura Police on the whole continued to discharge their duties satisfactorily. During the year, 36 officers and 349 men of the Armed Branch and 127 officers and 201 men of the Unarmed Branch were rewarded for good work. 8 officers and 218 men of the Armed Branch and 31 Officers and 92 men of the Unarmed Branch were departmentally punished for various delinquencies.

The total expenditure of the Police Organisation amounted to Rs. 81,92,847.33 as against the budget provision of Rs. 1,46,47,000. The savings were mainly due to the withdrawal of the Assam Rifles from Tripura.

Law and Order

The law and order situation was kept under control. There were, however, anxious moments on all fronts owing to Pakistani firing towards Belonia town, the Mizo troubles in the neighbouring State of Assam and the agitations launched by the leftist parties and the students on food and other political issues.

Tripura has about 930 kms. long border with East Pakistan. The Border Security Force remained vigilant and performed constant patrolling along the border. In spite of the vigil maintained by the Border Security Force, Pakistani miscreants managed to sneak into Indian Territory and committed crimes. During 1966-67, there were 20 incidents of kidnapping, 20 of cattle lifting, 43 involving trespass, raids, arson,

dacoity, etc. and three involving removal of boundary pillars by Pakistani miscreants and armed forces. Pakistani forces also resorted to firing on Belonia town and Bhagalpur village of Sadar Sub-division. The disturbance created by the Mizos in the Mizo Hills of Assam had its repercussions in Tripura. There were cases of infiltration of the rebel Mizos into Tripura also. Some units of the Border Security Force had to be deployed in the Tripura-Mizo border for protection of the life and property of the people of Tripura.

There was an increase in the number of criminal cases during the year. The increase was mainly due to rise in the number of burglary and theft cases. In all 2,794 criminal cases like dacoity, robbery, burglary, theft, murder, etc. were registered during the year as against 2,386 during 1965-66. The following table would show the number of cases registered under various heads during the year as compared with the number of cases registered during the last year.

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Murder	Others	Total
1965-66	35	22	352	736	28	1213	2386
1966-67	33	15	488	1071	24	1163	2794

Training of Police Personnel

During the year 1966-67 refresher training courses for 488 Personnel of the Armed Branch and 190 personnel of the Unarmed Branch were organised and the syllabi for the training were also standardised. Training for 144 recruits was also arranged locally. 12 Centralised training courses were arranged jointly by the Police and the Border Security Force Organisation in which 140 Police personnel participated.

A Police Training College for Tripura was sanctioned during the year. With a view to manning the college properly, 17 Police personnel were sent for undergoing training in Junior Cadre course and Senior Cadre course in the Central Reserve

Police school at Neemuch and 10 persons were sent to the CSWT Centre at Indore for higher training in Weapon & Tactics Courses. The services of one Sub-Inspector and 4 Head Constables were obtained from the CRP for utilising them as Instructors. In addition, four Ex-Army Instructors were also recruited.

Home Guards

During the year 700 Home Guards were trained, thereby raising the number of the trained Home Guards to 2600 as against the target of 2700. The training of the Home Guards could be successfully completed as the Police and the Border Security Force Organisation took keen interest in the training of Home Guards. The Home Guards were employed mainly for law and order duties. The services rendered by them were commendable.

Police Hospital

One 20 bedded Police Hospital continued to function at the Headquarters where sick police personnel were treated in the outdoor and indoor departments.

Police Radio Grid

The Police Radio Grid continued to function as in the previous years. It had to bear a heavy burden as some of the remote areas were not connected by Post and Telegraph services. Moreover, the Organisation had to shoulder greater responsibility in the matter of quick transmission of messages in times of natural calamities.

Civil Defence

The Civil Defence Organisation which was formed consequent on the declaration of National Emergency continued to function.

FIRE SERVICE

The existing three Fire Service Units at Agartala, Dharmanagar and Udaipur continued to function. One Pump Unit from Agartala was deployed in Belonia temporarily in November, 1966 to meet any emergent situation. As in the preceding year, the total operational staff of these Units was 86. In addition, one Radio Mechanic and one Mechanic-cum-Fitter were provided for the Fire Service Unit at Agartala for repairing Fire Service Vehicles and Engines of all Units.

During the year the Fire Service Units responded to 143 fire calls and one false call. In addition, 48 special calls were also attended to by the Fire Service Units.

Three Water Tender Fire Engines were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,83,590/- for the purpose of replacing the old appliances. Wireless sets worth Rs. 33,938/- were procured for the Fire Service Unit at Agartala. The Scheme for provision of wireless could not be implemented during the year 1966-67 due to non-availability of staff. The Scheme was, however, implemented in the month of June, 1967.

An amount of Rs. 4,07,082/- was spent during the year for running the Fire Service Units against the Budget allotment of Rs. 4,07,000/-.

NATIONAL SAVINGS MOVEMENT IN TRIPURA

The National Savings Organisation in Tripura continued its efforts for popularisation of various Small Savings Schemes. Due to drought in the early part of the year, the organisational work in the rural areas had to be slowed down for some time. The work was, however, stepped up after the cash crops were harvested in August, 1966.

During the year, the target for net collections was fixed at Rs. 15 lakhs. But the achievement was over Rs. 23 lakhs.

An important item of work of the organisation was to popularise Postal Savings Bank Accounts. 6,827 new Post office Savings Bank Accounts were opened during the year as against the last year's figure of 5,708. The Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme also made significant progress. 608 new accounts were opened and the collections under this scheme amounted to Rs. 1.72 lakhs during the year.

REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

The influx of migrants from East Pakistan increased during the year 1966-67. 805 families consisting of 4,726 persons entered Tripura from East Pakistan during the year, as against 120 families consisting of 524 persons during the preceding year. None of the new migrants was sent to other States for rehabilitation.

813 migrant families consisting of 3,706 persons were residing in the Transit Camps. They were given relief benefits as per existing scales.

The Government of India have approved a scheme for the setting up of a 'Permanent Liability Home' to provide accommodation to about 300 new migrant families with facilities for education, training and medical treatment. The Government of India have also sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 7,21,300/- for construction of office building, barracks, kitchen, etc. The matter relating to the execution of the work has been taken up with the Public Works Department.

An amount of Rs. 7,45,000/- was sanctioned for disbursement to 2,484 migrant families as loan for purchase of bullocks. An amount of Rs. 1,45,585/- was also sanctioned for supply of seeds and fertilizers to 2,307 migrant families free of cost.

An amount of Rs. 8,08,026/- was spent as against the budget provision of Rs. 17,61,000/- on account of grants and loans to the migrant families during the year.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Introduction

Formerly, the Union Territory of Tripura was a State ruled by Native Princes. On account of very limited resource education in Tripura could not progress to any considerable extent inspite of the zeal and desire of successive rulers for the spread of education. Prior to the accession of this State to India there was only a small number of primary and secondary schools, while facilities for higher and technical education were almost non-existent.

After partition and independence of India the local administration was faced with formidable administrative problems, including educational ones, and had to give immediate attention to solve them. With a population mainly consisting of educationally backward tribal communities and economically uprooted displaced persons from Pakistan, the scope of popular initiative in these matters was very limited and the whole task devolved on the administration which, however, took up the work in right earnest and there has been a remarkable expansion of education of all types at all stages in Tripura. Side by side with quantitative expansion, the administration has been giving due attention to the qualitative improvement of education also. The following brief report on educational progress in the Territory during 1966-67 will give an idea of the progress made in the field of education here during 1966-67.

The Education Department continued to function under the Director of Education who was also the ex-officio Secretary of the Department.

Pre-Primary Education

One nursery school with an enrolment of 161 children continued to function at Agartala. In the rural areas 392 balwadi centres imparted pre-primary education to 19,544 children. Mid-day meals to the children of Balwadi Centres

were provided. To continue the regular supply of mid-day meals for the children of the Balwadi Centres, Kitchen Garden and Orchard growing were continued in selected Centres. A sum of Rs. 1,03,500/- was spent on account of Pre-Primary education.

Primary and Secondary Education

During the year 53 new junior basic schools were started. 120 primary schools were converted into junior basic schools and 4 junior high schools into senior basic schools. 5 primary schools and 25 junior basic schools were upgraded to senior basic schools. 8 middle/Junior high schools were upgraded to higher secondary schools. One senior basic School has been started newly. A sum of Rs. 3,95,500/- was given as grants for upgradation of 7 privately managed Middle/junior high schools to higher secondary schools. A sum of Rs. 60,000/- was given as grants to 2 privately managed higher secondary schools for construction of stadium and recreation hall-cum-auditorium. The following table would show the different types of schools which functioned during the year as against these in the preceding year :—

Types of Schools	Number of schools during 1965-66	Number of enrolment			Number of schools during 1966-67	Number of enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools	621	26777	13871	40648	502	20296	10198	30494
Junior Basic Schools	755	53022	34228	87250	908	60041	39682	99723
Middle Schools	23	2041	1118	3159	18	1567	1171	2738
Senior Basic Schools	124	8896	4476	13372	158	12807	6884	19691
High Schools	4	403	1001	1404	Nil
Higher Secondary Schools	68	20294	9290	29584	76	22783	11758	34541

An expenditure of Rs. 1,07,75,021·83 was incurred for primary education while a sum of Rs. 76,71,883·29 was spent for secondary education.

University Education

The education at the post-higher secondary stage and the post-school final stage continued to be under the control of the University of Calcutta. During the year under report there were 4 colleges for imparting university education. Of them, two namely the Maharaja Bir Bikram College and Women's College at Agartala were managed by the Government and the other two namely the Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya at Kailashahar and the Belonia College at Belonia were managed by the private bodies. The total enrolment of students in the colleges during the year was 2724 (1975 boys and 749 girls) as against the enrolment figure of 2546 (1772 boys and 774 girls) during the preceding year.

The privately managed colleges were given recurring grants to the extent of Rs. 1,25,506.18 during the year.

The post-graduate classes in Pure Mathematics were continued in the M. B. B College at Agartala.

The construction of the Science Laboratory in the M. B. B. College which was taken up earlier was in progress.

An amount of Rs. 13,32,509.01 was spent for university education during the year.

Technical Education

The Polytechnic Institute at Narsingarh continued to provide instruction for diploma courses in civil, mechanical and electrical. During the year 126 students were admitted and the total strength of the students was 332. The construction work for expansion of the institute was in progress. The construction of hostel for the students and quarters for the staff of the Institute was also continued. An expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,79,049.26 was incurred for running the Polytechnic Institute.

The Tripura Engineering college continued to provide instruction for B. E degree in civil, electrical and mechnaical

engineering. During the year 85 students were admitted in the engineering college. The total strength of the students in the college was 94. To shift the college from its present place at Narshingarh to Jirania the construction of new building was taken up by the Public Works Department. An amount of Rs. 3,36,675/- was spent on account of technical education during the year.

Music and Fine Arts

The Government Music college at Agartala continued to function. Instructions in vocal and instrumental music and in dance were given to the students. The total enrolment of students in different courses was 95 during the year. The college was affiliated to Bhatkhande Sangit Vidyapith, Lucknow. An amount of Rs. 97,852/- was spent for the education in music and fine arts during the year.

Hindi Education

Hindi was taught as a compulsory subject in the Middle Schools of Tripura. 29 Hindi Prachar Centres with 33 Hindi Pracharaks continued to function at different areas of Tripura for propagation of Hindi. An amount of Rs. 2,60,289.55 was spent for Hindi education during the year.

Training of Teachers

Steps were taken for the training of teachers to meet the requirement of trained teachers in the expanding programme of education. During the year there were one B. T. (S. T. T.) College at Agartala, three Basic Training Colleges at Agartala, Kakraban and Panisagar, one Hindi Teachers' Training College and one Craft Teachers' Training Institute at Agartala. During the year 78 teachers of Higher secondary schools were trained in the B. T. (S. T. T.) College, 406 teachers trained in the Basic Training Colleges, 94 teachers trained in the Hindi Teachers' Training College and 53 teachers trained in the Craft Teachers' Training Institute. Besides, 17 higher secondary

school teachers were trained in English at Calcutta and Hyderabad, 5 teachers were trained in Indian Montessori course at Ranchi, 25 teachers were trained in physical education at Sariska and Barwah, 4 higher secondary school teachers were trained in B. T. at the Calcutta University, 3 teachers were trained in different crafts under National Council of Educational Research and Training in Delhi, one Co-ordinator was trained in basic education in Delhi, one secondary school teacher was trained in Community Development in Bakshi-Ka-Talab, Lucknow, 44 teachers were trained in post-graduate basic training (condensed course) at the Janata College at Dharmanagar (Tripura) and 3 Librarians were trained in B. Lib. Science at the Banaras Hindu University.

Stipends and Scholarships

As an incentive for the promotion of education, stipends, scholarships, fee concessions and financial assistance were granted to the students at the various stages of studies. The number of stipends, scholarships, etc. awarded and renewed during the year was as under :—

(I) At the Pre-Matric Stages

	New	Renewal	Total
(a) Merit Scholarship	10	—	10
(b) School Stipend	102	150	252
(c) Book Grant	20,846	—	20,846
(d) Boarding house stipends to Scheduled tribe and Scheduled caste students	450	900	1,350
(e) Stipend to the children of Political Sufferers	63	500	563
(f) Attendance scholarship to girls reading in classes II to V in the schools at rural areas	3,503	—	3,503

(g) Financial assistance for school dresses to tribal girls reading in classes III to VIII	729	—	729
(h) Scholarship/stipend to physically handicapped students at the Pre-Matric stage	83	128	211

A sum of Rs. 9,46,719/- was spent for affording the above benefits to the students during the year.

(II) At the Post-Matric Stages	New	Renewal	Total
(a) Engineering Degree Course	51	121	172
(b) Engineering Diploma Course	109	136	245
(c) Post-Graduate Course	21	51	72
(d) Music, Fine Arts and Crafts	—	5	5
(e) Pre-University and Degree Course (General education)	1186	472	1658
(f) M. B. B. S. Course	1	—	1
(g) Law	1	—	1
(h) National Scholarship	9	15	24
(i) National Loan Scholarship	31	43	74
(j) National Scholarship for the children of school teachers	9	4	13
(k) Scholarship/stipend to physically handicapped students at the Post-Matric stage	1	2	3

A sum of Rs 11,31,718/-was spent for extending the above benefits to the students during the year.

Physical Education

Physical education which was introduced as a compulsory subject in the middle, high and higher secondary schools was continued. There were 95 teachers trained in physical education and they continued to impart physical education in the different middle, high and higher secondary schools.

Games and Sports

Two swimmers of Tripura joined the 13 mile swimming competition organised by Murshidabad Swimming Association in August, 1966 and secured the 3rd and 7th positions. A team of 20 students of Tripura participated in the All India School Autumn Games Championship held at Madras in October, 1966. The Team fared well in the Meet and secured runners-up position in the swimming event. The football team of Tripura secured 2nd position in the competition arranged by the School Team Federation of India. In the All India School Winter Games held in December, 1966 at Udaipur (Rajasthan), the Gymnastic Team consisting of boys and girls secured championship. The Gymnastic Team also participated in the National Gymnastic Championship held at Rupar (Punjab) and the boys' team secured runners-up position and the girls' team secured the third position. In the different events of the national Gymnastic, Tripura students won 12 gold medals, 8 silver medals and 11 bronze medals.

National Cadet Corps

The following N.C C. Units continued to function during the year :—

Type of Unit	Number of Unit	Authorised Cadets	Strength Officers
(I) Senior Division			
Infantry Bn. (8 Coy)	1	800	9
Girls' Bn. (2 Coy)	1	400	2
E. M. E Coy	1	200	2
Engineering Coy	1	200	2
Signal Coy	1	200	2
(II) Junior Division			
Army Troops (Boy)	41	4100	41
Air Troops (Boy)	2	200	2
Naval Troops (Boy)	4	400	4
Girls' Troops	13	1300	13

The expenditure for the N. C. C. organisation amounted to Rs. 2,54,582.80 during the year.

Social Education

537 social education centres and adult literacy centres functioned during the year with 10,740 adult pupils. The publication of the monthly organ 'Shakshar' on social education was continued. The publication of 'Sangathan' a quarterly organ on social education was started during the year. A sum of Rs. 6,29,458.03 was spent on social education.

Grant-in-Aid Schemes

The privately managed schools and colleges were awarded grants for maintenance. Under the scheme, two colleges, 27 higher secondary schools, 26 special institutions and 22 primary schools were awarded Rs. 23,44,914.25 as grants.

Educational and Vocational Guidance

The programme for educational and vocational guidance

was continued. Under the programme three monographs entitled 'Sikshakata', 'Facilities for Technical Education in India for students of Tripura' and 'Teaching as a career in Tripura' were published. The second and the third Career Master's Training courses were completed. Research works on the 'College students Problems in Tripura' and 'Attitude of Parents towards guidance' were taken up.

Social Welfare

Under the social welfare programme, the Infirmary, Mahila Asram and Children's Home continued to function. In these Institutions 366 persons were accommodated. Apart from the general education given to 44 boys and 47 girls, training in crafts, weaving, tailoring, cane and bamboo works and Ambar charka were imparted to 59 selected inmates of the Mahila Ashram. Training in poultry keeping and cattle rearing was made compulsory to the inmates of the Mahila Ashram. One boy was given employment. 215 physically handicapped students were given stipends for prosecuting studies in and outside Tripura. The expenditure on account of undertaking different programmes for social welfare amounted to Rs. 2,52,931/- during the year.

Libraries

Twelve Public Libraries and one Mobile Library continued to function upto 1966-67. There were 1,12,432 books in the libraries. The total number of services rendered upto 1966-67 was 7,81,871. The Mobile Library worked all over the Territory. This library was equipped with 23,845 books. It catered to 118 private libraries which are situated in the rural areas of Tripura and managed by clubs, societies and associations organised by the public. The number of services rendered to these libraries upto 1966-67 was 490 and the number of books issued to them was 36,299.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

As in the previous years, the Department of Industries was responsible for implementations of all industrial schemes and programmes in the Territory. During the year the expenditure incurred by the Department amounted to Rs. 37.4 lakhs as against the budget provision of Rs. 41.69 lakhs.

Large and Medium Scale Industry

There is a strong—felt necessity for establishment of large-scale industries in Tripura. A site was selected in Dharmanagar Sub-Division for establishment of a Spinning Mill under Private Sector and the site was offered to the party. The proposal sent earlier to the Govt. of India for establishment of a Paper Mill, a Jute Mill and a Plywood Factory in Private Sector were pursued.

Industrial Estate

The Industrial Estate at Arundhutinagar comprising of ten units continued to function. 196 workers were in employment in the Estate. Various articles worth Rs. 14.33 lakhs were produced in the Estate and articles to the extent of Rs. 10.18 lakhs were sold out during the year. The Industrial Estate at Udaipur comprising of one unit in Blacksmithy and one unit in Carpentry in Public Sector and one unit in Tea Chest Fittings continued to function. There were 31 workers in the three Units of the Estate. The Estate produced articles worth Rs. 1.20 lakhs during the year and sold articles worth Rs. 1.20 lakhs.

Small Scale Industrial Units

The Model Carpentry Unit at Teliamura continued to function. But its works were stepped down during the year under report due to paucity of market.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 3.34 lakhs were distributed to 20 small industrial units under the State Aid to Industries

Rules, 1954 during the year. The employment potentiality of these Units was 411 persons.

Rural Industries Project

The Rural Industries Project comprising of Kamalpur, Kailashahar, Dharmanagar and Kanchanpur-Longai Tribal Development Block with headquarters at Kailashahar continued its activities for development of rural industry in these areas. During the year loans to the extent of Rs. 51,000/- were given to two units for development of rural industries.

Government Sales Emporium

The Central Marketing Organisation at Agartala continued to render incentives to small industrial unit and industrial co-operative societies by supplying raw materials, viz. yarn, iron and steel, dye stuffs, chemicals, cement, camphor, etc. at moderate prices and procured finished goods from them for marketing. It made an over-all transaction of goods worth Rs 8 23 lakhs during the year. Essentiality certificates for import of raw materials worth Rs 89,000/- were issued to four industrial units. 73 tonnes of tin-plate, 81 tonnes of steel materials and 11 tonnes of caustic soda were distributed to 73 units. An amount of Rs 3,070/- was given to 9 units as subsidy on use of electricity. The quality marking Scheme on production of leather goods and handloom fabrics was started. During the year products worth Rs. 1.63 lakhs was quality marked.

6 Sales Emporia located at different places in the Territory continued under the Central Marketing Organisation. These Emporia rendered marketing facilities to the small industrial units. Various industrial products worth Rs. 2.18 lakhs were sold through these Emporia.

For establishment of a Sales Emporium of the Government at New Delhi, an amount of Rs. 2.86 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Central Public Works Department to take up construction of the Emporium.

Small Industries Corporation

The Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd. was started with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs. The main functions of the Corporation would be to aid, assist, advise, prospect and finance and also to promote the interest of the small Industries in Tripura. During the year, the Corporation remained engaged in finding out suitable cases for propaganda of its activities.

Handloom Industry

The Schemes of Dye Houses, Sales Emporia, rebate on sale of handloom fabrics, subsidy on transport cost of yarn and supply of looms and accessories were continued. The Dye House at Agartala dyed yarn weighing 140 quintals. An amount of Rs. 38,000/- was given as rebate on sale of local handloom products. An amount of Rs. 9,500/- was paid as subsidy on transport cost of yarn. An amount of Rs. 13,000/- was paid as working capital to 4 Weavers' Co-operative Societies possessing 26 looms. For establishment of a Calendering and Sizing Plant in Public Sector at Agartala, a plot of land was acquired and an indent was placed with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, Government of India for supplying a Calendering and Sizing Plant.

Powerloom Industry

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, 800 powerlooms would be established in the Territory. Necessary action for allotment of the looms to suitable persons and organisations was taken. 24 looms with accessories worth Rs. 69,800/- were purchased for the purpose of starting a Training Centre on powerloom, where the requisite number of persons will be trained up, so as to enable them to follow up the programme for installation of 800 looms.

Sericulture Schemes

Four Demonstration Centres in Sericulture set up at Champaknagar, Bishramgunge, Karamcherra and Santirbazar

continued to render services to the villagers in the technique of rearing of silk worms, 7.2 hectares of land was brought under castor and mulberry cultivation in these Centres. 2,241 Eri-layings were brought from outside and 30,086 layings produced in the Demonstration Centres. 31,140 Eri-layings were distributed to the rearers which produced 220 kgs of yarn. Besides, 110 kgs. of Eri and 90 kgs. of mulberry were harvested by the Demonstration Centres. During the year 295 persons took up Eri-rearing. Under the Grant Schemes, 64 persons were given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 5,480/- for purchase of Eri-spinning machines, Rearing appliances, etc.

Handicraft Schemes

For the Development of Handicrafts, the Design Extension at Agartala, two Training-cum-Production Centres on cane and bamboo works at Agartala and Amarpur continued to function. One Multipurpose Handicraft Production Centre was also started at Agartala. The functions of the institutions were to train up artisans, evolve new handicraft designs for distribution to the weavers, artisans and Handicraft Production Centres and provide full and part-time gainful employment to the trainees after completion of their training on handicrafts. During the year, 118 new designs were evolved by the Design Extension Centre and the designs were distributed. 30 persons were at production work in basketry, handicrafts, Paper making and weaving and they produced articles worth Rs 20,000/- during the year.

Khadi and Village Industries Schemes

The Schemes on Bee-keeping, Gur and Khandsari only were implemented departmentally. The other categories of Village Industries were looked after by the Tripura Khadi and Village Industries Board which is functioning as a Statutory Body. At the end of the year under review, there were 17 Sub-stations for rendering services to 583 Bee-keepers possessing 733 Bee Colonies. The Sub-station also intensified

their activities for the purpose of popularising the Bee-keeping Industry. About 4,622 kgs. of honey were extracted by these Sub-stations. Subsidy for purchase of bee-hives and other accessories was given to 121 bee-keepers. Demonstrations for production of Khandsari Gur in improved method were arranged throughout the Territory. During the year Gur and Kandsari worth Rs 2,24,262 were produced. Approximately 4,000 persons found their employment due to impact of the activities of the Sub-stations.

Training

The Industrial Training Institutes set up at Indranagar and Kailashahar under the Craftsmen Training Scheme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Government of India continued to impart training to students in Engineering and Non-Engineering Trades. The Industrial Training Institute at Indranagar imparted training in Blacksmithy, Carpentry, Welder, Fitter, Turner, Sheet Metal, Electrician, Moulder, Draftsmen, Surveyor, Wireman, Mech. Motor, Cane Willow and Bamboo works, Stenography trades. Out of the 368 seats, this Institute had the roll strength of 206 trainees during the year 1956-67. 151 trainees passed the Final Trade Test from this Institute during the year.

The Industrial Training Institute at Kailasahar imparted training in Carpentry, Electrician, Fitter, Turner, Blacksmithy, Mech. Motor and Weaving and Cane & Bamboo trades. There were 152 seats in the Institute. During the year 60 trainees were imparted training in the above trades.

The Training-cum-Production Centres on Cane and Bamboo works set up at Amarpur and Arundhutinagar continued to function. There were five workers in the Amarpur Centre and 10 workers in the Arundhutinagar Centre. These Centres produced articles worth Rs. 10,000/- during the year.

The Model Blacksmithy Unit set-up at Panisagar was shifted to Dharmanagar and the Unit was converted into a Production-cum-Serving Centre. 15 persons were employed in the Unit and it produced articles and rendered services worth Rs. 48,000/- during the year.

Weight & Measures

With the enforcement of the Metric System of Weights and Measures in Tripura with effect from 1st Dec. 1958 the change over to the Metric System was almost completed in all sectors. Necessary steps were taken to complete the switch over to the Metric System. During the year five manufactures licences, two repairers' licences and 38 dealers' licences were issued. The total revenue on account of verification and re-verification of Weights and Measuring Instruments and fee from licences was Rs. 20,307.68 during the year.

Enforcement of Laws and Legislations

Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board Rules, 1967 were framed under the Tripura Khadi Industries Board Act, 1966 and enforced in the Territory during the year.

Housing Scheme

A scheme for setting up a Housing Colony for the Industrial workers was taken up. Land for the proposed Colony was selected and the estimates for the work was prepared.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The V. M. and G. B. Hospitals continued to function. These two hospitals were provided with Specialists in all the branches and were fully equipped with modern appliances. The daily average of indoor patients in the V. M. Hospital was 188.09 as against the authorised bed strength of 100, whereas against the sanctioned bed strength of 250 in the G. B. Hospital, the daily average of indoor patients was 427.03. The number of patients treated in the Out-Patients Department of the V. M. Hospital and the G. B. Hospital was 2,38,122 and 1,95,035 with daily average of 775.64 and 635.29 respectively. The T. B. Ward with 50 beds attached to the G. B. Hospital also continued functioning. The Chest Clinic attached to the V. M. Hospital functioned as the District Centre and drugs were distributed free of cost to the T. B. patients from the Chest Clinic. 26 Sub-Centres also functioned under the supervision of the Chest Clinic.

The existing nine Sub-Divisional Hospitals with a total bed strength of 220 continued functioning. In all 97,619 indoor and 2,79,285 outdoor patients were treated in the Sub-Divisional Hospitals, the daily average of indoor and outdoor patients being 267.4 and 909.7 respectively.

The existing 22 Primary Health Centres with a total bed strength of 148 continued to function. 63,485 indoor and 4,90,046 outdoor patients were treated in the Health Centres, the daily average of indoor and outdoor patients being 173.9 and 1596.2 respectively.

The other existing Medical Institutions, viz. 109 Allopathic Dispensaries, five Homeopathic Dispensaries, one Ayurvedic Dispensary, one Mobile Leprosy Unit, three Units of School Health Services continued to function.

During the year 13 Maternity Centres were opened, thereby bringing the number of Maternity Centres to 32.

In addition to the existing 13 Family Planning Centres, 19 Family Planning Centres were opened during the year.

The existing eight Medical Units continued functioning. In addition, 10 new Medical Units were started during the year.

The Principal Laboratory at Agartala and the two Regional Laboratories at Udaipur and Kailasahar and the Blood Bank attached to the G. B. Hospital also continued to function. In the Blood Bank 645 persons donated blood to the extent of 151.25 liters, out of which 155.75 liters were transfused.

Besides the normal medical relief available to the people through the aforesaid Institutions, emergency medical relief was arranged to cope with the abnormal situation created due to outbreak of diseases, floods, etc. Special medical aid was arranged for the refugees on their way from Tripura to the places of their re-settlement. Medical facilities were also extended to the personnel of the Border Security Force, when required.

The training programme for Auxiliary Nurse-Cum-Midwifery course was continued. The following table will show the number of trainees admitted and the number of trainees who successfully completed the training :—

Name of course	No. of trainees continuing training	No. of trainees newly admitted	Total	No. of trainees who successfully completed the training.
Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery Course	35	30	65	33

The number of students who prosecuted studies in various Medical Courses outside Tripura was as under :—

Name of course	No. of students continuing studies	No. of students admitted during the year	No. of students awarded stipends		No. of students successfully completed the course.
			New-Renewal		
MBBS Course	62	2	1	57	8
Pre-Medical course	21	10	8	13	9

The main activities of the Public Health Services comprised of rural sanitation, eradication of Small Pox and Malaria, B. C. G. vaccination, Prevention of Food Adulteration etc.

Under the Small Pox Eradication Programme, 23,054 persons were primarily vaccinated and 1,07,998 persons re-vaccinated.

Under the Programme for Eradication of Malaria, spraying of D. D. T. for the first round was completed and 91,717 houses and 2,03,053 structures were sprayed. The programme for spraying of D. D. T could not be continued further due to non-availability of D. D. T.

Under the B. C. G. Vaccination Programme, 64,839 persons were Tuberculine tested and 24,357 persons were vaccinated.

Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, 576 licences were issued and 1326 licences renewed to different vandors. During the year 1966, 59 food samples were found adulterated and 174 court cases instituted. The cases so lodged relate to those adulterated food samples which were drawn in 1966, 1965 and also pending cases prior to 1965. Out of 174 cases, 88 ended in conviction and 86 cases were pending in Court.

Under the Drugs Act, 1940, 67 licences were issued and 279 licences were renewed to different applicants.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

There were 673 Co-operative Societies in Tripura at the end of the year. The activities of the Societies are as follows :—

The State Co-operative Bank.

Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd. with head office at Agartala continued to function. The total membership of the Bank rose from 442 to 447 at the end of the year. The share capital of the Bank stood at Rs. 9,22,000/-. The total deposits and loans outstanding were Rs. 25,12,000/- and Rs. 16,59,000/- respectively. The Bank incurred a loss of Rs. 14,000/- during the year.

Land Mortgage Bank.

Tripura Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. organised under the Plan Scheme continued to function during the year. The membership of the Bank rose from 1218 to 1253. The share capital of the Bank rose to Rs. 1,96,900/- from Rs. 1,94,000/-. During the year the Bank issued long term loan of Rs. 50,300/- to its members and earned a net profit of Rs. 4,300/-.

Marketing Societies.

14 Primary Marketing Societies and one Apex. Marketing Society organised under the Plan Scheme continued to function during the year. The membership and paid up share capital of these Societies stood at 1715 and Rs. 7,94,000/-. The total sale proceeds of these Societies was Rs. 49,87,000/-.

Agricultural Credit Societies

25 large-sized Co-operative Societies were organised during 2nd Plan as per recommendation of R. C. S. Committee. But due to change of National policy organisation of large-sized Societies was discontinued. Out of 367 small-sized Societies organised upto the end of period under report, 170 Service

Societies were organised under the Plan Scheme and 174 Multipurpose Societies and 23 other small-sized Societies organised under the Non-Plan Scheme. These Societies advanced short-term and medium-term loans to the extent of Rs.5,24,352 and 19,060/- respectively. 52 Service Co-operative Societies also undertook consumers' business during the period.

Out of these Societies, 20 Societies organised as Viable Societies continued to function.

Industrial Societies.

There were 61 Weavers' and 66 other Industrial Societies organised under Non-Plan Scheme continued to function.

Fishery Society.

6 Fishery Societies organised under Non-Plan Scheme continued to function. Number of members, share capital and working capital of such Societies were 1263, Rs. 35,000 - and Rs. 1,44,000 - respectively. Out of 6 Societies, 3 Societies worked at a profit, 2 Societies worked at a loss and one Society without any profit or loss.

Consumers' Stores.

One Wholesale Stores and 10 Primary Stores organised under Plan Scheme and 21 Primary Stores under Non-Plan Scheme continued to function during the period. Besides, 21 Purchase and Sale Societies organised under Tribal Welfare Scheme also undertook consumers' business.

Co-operative Union.

Tripura State Co-operative Union organised under the Plan Scheme having 310 members at the end of the year continued to function. Towards implementation of non-officials training programme, the Union spent Rs. 40,000/- during the year, out of which Rs. 31,000/- was Government Grant. Two Supervising Unions organised under Non-Plan Scheme were under liquidation during the period.

Processing Society

One Processing Society organised under Non-Plan Scheme continued to function. The Society earned Rs. 9,000/- as net profit.

Farming Society.

2 Collective Farming organised under Non-Plan Scheme and one Joint Farming under Plan Scheme continued to function. They had 392 members and covered an area of 2110 acres.

Non-Agricultural Credit.

7 Non-agricultural Credit Societies including 5 Employees' Credit Societies organised under Non-Plan Scheme continued to function. Out of 7 Societies, 3 Societies worked at a profit and 4 Societies without profit or loss.

Others.

One Milk Supply Society organised under Non-Plan Scheme could not undertake any business during the year. Two Housing Societies organised under Non-Plan Scheme also could not undertake any construction work.

Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies.

15 Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies consisting of 4 transport, 2 press, 7 labour, one hawker and one social service organised under Non-Plan scheme continued to function during the year.

PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT

The organisation of Village Panchayats and their proper administration form one of the corner stones of the democratic structure of our country. The scheme of setting up Panchayats was initiated in this Territory only during the Third Plan period. The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, was extended to Tripura with certain modifications with effect from May, 1959 and the Tripura Panchayat Raj Rules were framed thereunder in 1961.

During the year under review, Panchayat Elections in five Development Blocks were completed and 128 Gaon Panchayats and 46 Nyaya Panchayats were established. So far, 16 Development Blocks have been covered by Panchayats constituting 432 Gaon Panchayats and 127 Nyaya Panchayats in accordance with a phased programme.

The total enrolment in Village Volunteer Force organised in 239 Gaon Panchayats was 21,857 and 1,40,811 Man Days were Donated in defence Labour Bank. These resources were utilised mainly to step up agricultural production in the Villages by digging compost pits, excavating field channels, constructing village roads, reclaiming waste lands etc. 78 Non-officials were given condensed course of training in the Panchayati Raj Training Institute during the year who have subsequently been employed as Panchayat Secretaries.

A sum of Rs. 1,16,600/- under Plan Budget and Rs. 6,34,700/- under Non-Plan Budget were utilised for execution of Panchayat Programme in this Territory during the year, as against the Budget Provision of Rs. 1,18,500/- and Rs. 6,26,500/- under Plan and Non-Plan schemes respectively.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

During the year, one Labour Law viz., Beedi and Cigar Workers' (Conditions of employment) Act, 1966 was extended to Tripura, thus bringing the total number of Labour Laws in force to 18. The names of the Labour Laws in force are given below :—

1. Workmens' Compensation Act, 1923
2. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925
3. Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926
4. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
5. Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940 extended to Tripura.
6. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
7. Industrials Disputes Act, 1947
8. Minimum wages Act, 1948
9. Factories Act, 1948
10. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
11. Plantations Labour Act, 1951
12. Working Journalist Amendment Act, 1952
13. Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952
14. Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961
15. Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962
16. Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963
17. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
18. Beedi and Cigar Workers' (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

Nine new Trade Unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. There was no case of cancellation of registration of any Trade Union. The total number of registered Trade Unions was 62. The licences of 68 old registered factories were renewed and 13 new factories were registered under the Factories Act, 1948, thereby bringing the total number of registered factories to 81 during the year. The licences of five old Motor Transport Undertakings

were renewed. No new Motor Transport Undertakings were registered during the year. Out of 132 cases of labour dispute including 66 pending cases of the preceding year, 36 cases were amicably settled and 34 were disposed of. The remaining 62 cases were pending.

The plantation labourers constitute 8.4 % of the total labour population in Tripura. The total number of workers employed in Tea plantation during the year was 10,800. Compared with the number of plantation labourers during 1965-66 which was 10,500, there was an increase by 3% during the year. The average daily attendance of plantation workers was 8,000 as against 7976 in the previous year. The average per capita monthly earnings of Tea plantation workers was Rs. 45.30 P during the year.

The existing five labour Welfare Centres and two Balwadis continued to function for the welfare of the plantation labourers. Two new Labour Welfare Centres at Maheshpur Tea Estate and Meghlibon Tea Estate and two Balwadis at Kalishasan Tea Estate and Khowai Tea Estate were opened during the year, thereby raising the number of Labour Welfare Centres and Balwadis to seven and four respectively. The main activities of the Labour Welfare Centres were to provide education, recreational and vocational training facilities to the plantation labourers and to remove the prevailing social vices existing among illiterate labourers by educating them to lead a temperate and disciplined life. The activities of the Balwadis were to provide amenities for the education and health of the children upto the age of six years of Tea plantation workers. Children admitted into the Balwadis were supplied with thiffin. A sum of Rs. 51,527.83P was spent for running these Welfare Centres and Balwadis.

The Labour Organisation has been elevated to the status of Directorate during the year. For running the Labour Directorate, an amount of Rs. 1,15,595.33P was spent as against the Budget provision of Rs. 1,20,000/-.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The District Employment Exchange in Tripura was raised to the status of Sub-Regional Employment Exchange with a view to cope with the increased volume of work. In the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, three Units viz. General Exchange Unit, Employment Market Information Unit and Vocational Guidance Unit continued functioning.

A study conducted under the Employment Market Information Programme revealed that there was an upward trend in employment. The figures of total employment came to 32,456 on 31st March, 1967 as against the total employment of 29,541 as on 31st March, 1966. Taking 31st March, 1961 as the base, the index of employment stood at 129.9 as on 31st March, 1967 as against 123.3 as on 31st March, 1966.

6,992 persons were registered in the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange in Tripura. The number of vacancies notified by the employers was 1,732. The Employment Exchange was able to place 873 persons in Government employment and 21 persons in Private Establishments. The total number of employment seekers remaining on the Live Register at the end of March, 1967 was 13,124.

The existing two Employment Information and Assistance Bureau continued to work at Kumarghat and Udaipur for the purpose of helping the rural people in the matter of securing employment. One new Employment Information and Assistance Bureau was opened at Khowai during the year.

An amount of Rs. 55,870/- was spent for running the Employment Exchange Organisation as against the budget grant of Rs. 56,000/- during the year.

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

According to 1961 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes in the Territory was 3,60,070 as against the total population of 11,42,005. The Scheduled Tribes constituted 31.53% of the total population.

During the year under report, a provision of Rs. 28.740 lakhs was made for implementation of the different schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The entire Provision was utilised.

The scheme for the settlement of the Jhumia tribesmen was continued. 1,336 Jhumia families were allotted land and given the first instalment of Jhumia grant @ Rs. 300/- per family for reclamation of land, purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements. Besides, 499 Jhumia families were given the second instalment of Jhumia grant @ Rs. 200/- per family.

622 landless scheduled tribe families were settled on land at an expenditure of Rs. 1.031 lakhs.

Four Model colonies for the tribesmen were set up at Panbua in Kamalpur Sub-Division, Silachari in Sabroom Sub-Division, Maharanipur and Taksaiya in Khowai Sub-Division. Seeds and fruit plants of improved variety involving an expenditure of Rs. 2.314 lakhs were distributed to the tribesmen settled in the Model colonies.

One Training-cum-Production centre was established at Chhankhola in Sadar Sub-Division at an expenditure of Rs. 1.569 lakhs for imparting training to the tribesmen in weaving.

Under the programme for development of road communication in the tribal areas, link and village approach roads measuring about 390 kilometers, 32 bridges and 40 culverts were constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 7.746 lakhs.

Under the education programme, construction of one boarding house for the scheduled tribe students was taken up at a cost of Rs. 0.250 lakhs. Construction of four boarding houses which was taken up during the last year was also completed at an expenditure of Rs. 0.519 lakhs. Eight Primary Schools in the tribal areas were given building grant @ Rs. 1000/- each. 68 tribal students admitted in boarding houses were given stipends to the extent of Rs. 0.196 lakhs.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

The population of scheduled castes according to 1961 Census was 1,19,725 comprising 10.48% of the total population.

An amount of Rs. 0.722 lakh was spent for the welfare of scheduled castes as against the budget provision of Rs. 1.197 lakhs.

142 landless scheduled caste agricultural labourers were settled on land and given grants to the extent of Rs. 0.273 lakhs for purchase of bullocks, agricultural implements, etc. One boarding house for scheduled caste students was constructed at Kamalpur at a cost of Rs. 0.200 lakhs. Construction of one boarding house at Teliamura taken up during the last year is nearing completion. Six students were given Rs. 0.049 lakhs as stipends for undergoing Industrial Training.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

During the year 1966-67, there were four Post-Stage II Blocks, eight Stage II Blocks and five Stage I Blocks in Tripura. The names of the 17 Blocks with the headquarters, area and population of each are given below :—

Name of the Blocks	Headquarters	Area	Population
1. Sadar East Post-Stage II	Jirania	402 Sqr. km	71,837
2. Panisagar Post-Stage II	Panisagar	440 "	73,918

Name of the Bloks	Headquarters	Area	Population
3. Kumarghat Post-Stage II	Kumarghat	508.93 Sqr.Km.	95,521
4. Chaumanu Post-Stage II	Chailengta	574.06 „	
5. Sabroom Stage II (Tribal Development)	Satchand	602.15 „	43,397
6. Rajnagar Stage II	Rajnagar	306.00 „	76,083
7. Bagafa Stage II	Bagafa	524.80 „	
8. Dumburnagar Stage II (Tribal Development)	Bholanpasa	584.20 „	56,365
9. Amarpur Stage II (Multipurpose)	Amarpur	481.14 „	
10. Kamalpur Stage II	Salema	601.00 „	61,675
11. Khowai Stage II	Hatimaratilla	348.00 „	43,730
12. Kanchanpur Lungai Stage II (Tribal Development)	Kanchanpur	1274.24 „	40,390
13. Sonamura Stage I	Melagarh	298.00 „	77,969
14. Udaipur Stage I	Udaipur	637.00 „	81,296
15. Sadar South Stage I	Bisagarh	521.60 „	1,90,468
16. Sadar North Stage I	Mohanpur	250.23 „	48,893
17. Teliamura Stage I	Teliamura	997.40 „	77,436

The Schemes on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Minor Irrigation and Reclamation, Health and Sanitation, Education, Social Education, Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries and Communication were continued in the various Blocks under the Community Development Programme. The achievements made under the above mentioned Schemes are given below :—

Agriculture

Special stress was given on the cultivation of paddy of local varieties including Taichung Native—1, Jute, Groundnut, summer vegetables, mustard, pea, sugarcane, winter vegetables, mixed cropping and potato in improved method. Regular demonstrations were arranged in the fields to create enthusiasm among cultivators. Most of the demonstrations were successful. The response from the cultivators for grow more food was encouraging.

Animal Husbandry

Poultry birds, ducks of Khaki Cambel variety were distributed to the interested persons of the Block area on 80%

subsidy for development of deshi birds. Grant on 50% subsidy at the rate of Rs. 150/- per family was given for construction of poultry sheds as per approved specification of the Animal Husbandry Department. Besides, medicine was supplied through the Village Level Workers for the treatment of the livestock. Cattle shows were held and prizes distributed under the Scheme.

Minor Irrigation and Reclamation

The cultivators of the different Blocks reclaimed waste and marshy lands by way of construction of bunds, excavation of channels, ponds, etc. 50% of the reclamation cost was borne by the beneficiaries and the rest 50% was given as grant by the Government. Pumping sets were supplied to some cultivators on 50% subsidy for irrigation purpose.

Loans were given to the cultivators to purchase pumping sets for irrigation of cultivable lands. Thus, the single-cropped land was brought into double-cropped land while the double-cropped land into triple-cropped one with the help of irrigation.

Health and Sanitation

31 R.C.C. wells were constructed and 43 tube wells were sunk on 75% subsidy in the rural areas for supplying drinking water. Baby shows were organised and prizes distributed. Rs. 200/- was spent for each Baby show.

Education

Libraries for the children were started and financial assistance for the purpose was given by the Government. Barbed wire, agricultural equipments were given for growing orchard within the premises of Balwadi Schools under different Blocks. Montessori apparatus was purchased for the students of the Primary Schools. Chatais, Carpets, etc. were purchased for arranging seating facilities for the students of Balwadis.

Social Education

Cost of newspapers, magazines, kerosene oil, etc. for running the Information Centres under the Blocks was borne. Musical instruments were given for organisation of cultural functions. Village Leaders' Training Camps were organised for the purpose of giving idea about various development activities under Community Development Programme. National Days were celebrated. Sporting goods were supplied. Books and furniture were supplied for imparting education to the neo-literates. Books, slates, lights, etc. were supplied to organise intensive drive for removal of illiteracy in some villages under some Blocks. Dawn to Dusk camps were organised for the adult women.

Communication

22 S.P.T. bridges and 60 culverts were constructed on village roads during the year under report.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries

Stipends were given to some students studying in the Industrial Training Institute at Indranagar in different trades. Financial assistance in the shape of 50% grant was given to some artisans on blacksmithy, carpentry, weaving, etc. for purchase of equipments. Training-cum-Production Centres on weaving and carpentry were run and financial assistance therefor was given by the Government.

During the year, Rs. 13.342 lakhs were spent against the budget provision of Rs. 15.40 lakhs for implementation of different Schemes under the Community Development Programme.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Communication

Under the Plan Schemes an amount of Rs. 92.09 lakhs was spent for the development of roads in the Territory during the year.

Survey operation of 206 kilometres of new roads, formation of 85 kilometres of new roads, metalling of 42 kilometres and black topping of 18 kilometres of the existing roads were completed. In addition, construction of 61 S. P. T. bridges and culverts aggregating to 2258 Rft and 21 Spun Pipes and R. C. C. culverts aggregating to 262 Rft was also completed.

Survey operation of 270 kilometres of new roads, formation of 140 kilometres of new roads, metalling of 53 kilometres and black topping of 18 kilometres of the existing roads, construction of 76 S. P. T. bridges and culverts aggregating to 1827 Rft and 56 Spun Pipes and R. C. C. culverts aggregating to 652 Rft were in progress at the end of the year.

Construction of eight permanent bridges undertaken on different roads progressed satisfactorily. The following table will show the progress achieved so far in this regard :—

Name of bridges	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
1. Construction of a R. C. C. bridge over river Gumti at 32 miles of Agartala-Udaipur-Sabroom Road	18.76	59.10%
2. Construction of a permanent bridge over river Muhuri on Agartala-Udaipur-Sabroom Road	14.29	22%
3. Construction of a permanent bridge over Deo on Kailashahar-Kumarghat Road	8.87	60%

Name of bridges	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
4. Construction of a permanent bridge over Khowai at Chebri on Khowai-Teliamura Road	16.39	14.50%
5. Construction of a permanent bridge over river Howrah at M. P 16/3F of A. A. Road	5.04	95%
6. Construction of a permanent bridge over river Kulai at MP. 54/2F of Assam-Agartala Road	5.93	70%
7. Construction of a permanent bridge over river Dhalai at MP 55/1F of Assam-Agartala Road	6.83	69%
8. Construction of a permanent bridge over river Juri at MP. 108 of Assam-Agartala Road	6.08	75%

Construction of three important roads and one R. C. C. bridge was completed during the year at an estimated cost of Rs 16.95 lakhs. The following table will show the names of the roads and bridge constructed and the estimated cost of each :—

Name of road	Estimated cost (Rs in lakhs)
1. Dharmanagar-Ragna-Borjendranagar Road	5.63
2. Dharmanagar-Kurti Road from Kadamtala to Kurti	1.51
3. Manubazar Samarendraganj Road	4.70
4. R. C. C. bridge over river Burima on Agartala-Bisramganj Road	5.11

Construction and improvement of 21 important roads were also in progress during the year. The following table will show the names of the roads being constructed and improved :-

Name of road	Estimated cost (in lakhs)
1. Improvement of Pearachara-Ranibari road	2.57
2. Metalling of Kumarghat-Nabihampara road from Kumarghat to Kanchanpur	6.22
3 Replacement of S. P. T. bridges & culverts by permanent ones on Assam-Agartala Road	7.56
4. Metalling of Manubazar-Srinagar-Amlighat Road from Manubazar to Bharatbari	1.66
5 Improvement of Udaipur Town Road	2.66
6. Construction of S. P. T. bridge on Gopalnagar-Bachaibari Road	1.09
7. Construction of S. P. T. bridge & culverts on Amarpur-Nutan bazar Road	2.07
8. Improvement of Sub-divisional town road in Sonamura	6.68
9. Improvement of Amarpur town Road	3.12
10. Construction of S. P. T. bridges on Lalchara-Sakaichara Road	1.41
11. Construction of S. P. T. bridges & Spun Pipe culverts on Manu-Chowmanu road in portion between Manu to Chailengta	0.68
12. Construction of Manu-Chowmanu Road from Hazachara to Chowmanu	1.58

Name of road	Estimated cost (in lakhs)
13. Widening the metalled surface of Assam-Agartala Road	11.16
14. Re-sectioning & carpeting of Assam-Agartala Road MP 0-16	25.89
15. Construction of side drain of Assam-Agartala road in hill section	8.72
16. Metalling Dharmanagar-Kailasahar road	13.24
17. Construction of Manu-Jampai road via Kanchanpur	2.43
18. Construction of Konaban-Dhurganagar road including metalling	5.79
19. Metalling of Belonia-Hrishvamukh road	6.64
20. Construction of Amarpur-Chellagong-Jalaya road	8.82
21. Construction of Muhuripur-Hrishyamukh road	7.85

Power

An amount of Rs. 11.79 lakhs was spent during the year for implementation of the different schemes for generation of power.

8 new localities were electrified during the year as against the target of 10 localities. The total number of localities electrified up to the end of the year stood at 44.

The installed capacity for power generation in the Power Houses of Tripura stands at 2661 KW at the end of the year.

The power generation built up during the year was 6.34 million KWH as against 4.4 million KWH during the preceding year.

In order to obtain bulk supply of power from Assam, Contractor was selected for fabrication & erection of towers including construction of 132 KV lines from Churaibari to Agartala. Action for the procurement of the various materials required for the implementation of the scheme was also initiated.

For implementation of the Gumti Hydro-Electric Project, preliminary works, such as, construction of approach roads, detailed survey of Dam site, etc. taken up earlier were continued. The scheme for the construction of transmission lines for utilisation of power from the Gumti Project was finalised and the scheme report prepared. The Gumti Project, when commissioned, is expected to produce 8,600 KW of power at 50% load factor.

Minor Irrigation

An amount of Rs. 2.57 lakhs (subject to reconciliation with the accounts of the Accountant General of Assam & Nagaland) was spent during the year for Minor Irrigation Scheme.

In all, 38 Minor Irrigation Schemes of different types were completed up to the end of the year, thereby covering an area of 8,800 acres under irrigation.

In addition, three diversion schemes, two electrically operated lift irrigation schemes, one tubewell scheme and nine reclamation schemes were in progress.

Flood Protection Works

An amount of Rs. 4.94 lakhs was spent during the year. Works on Burima Flood Protection Scheme near Bishalgarh, Charakbaicherra Drainage Scheme near Bagafa, Hudra-Shilghati Flood Protection Scheme in Udaipur, Construction of spurs for erosion control of Gumti river near Salgarh, West Masli Flood Protection Scheme in Kailasahar, Khowai Town Protection Scheme, raising and widening of Sonamura and Durgapur embankment, construction of embankment near Melaghar, Belonia Town Protection Scheme and Gumti Erosion Control Works at Sonamura progressed well.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

General

During the year, the existing four Territorial Forest Divisions and one Soil Conservation Division continued to function. In addition, one Soil Conservation Division was opened. There were 19 Ranges, 113 Beats, 4 Sub-Beats and 6 Checkposts under the Territorial Forest Divisions and 6 Soil Conservation Ranges and 39 Soil Conservation Centres under the Soil Conservation Divisions. 19 Mobile Patrol Parties were also maintained for patrolling of the forests and for constant and continuous watch at strategic points with a view to preventing illicit felling and theft of forest produce.

With a view to achieving all-round development of forests in general and conserving forest wealth in particular, development schemes costing Rs. 20.60 lakhs were programmed during the year. The schemes covered mostly afforestation, soil conservation, rehabilitation of degraded forests, protection of forests, development of minor forest produce, plantation of fast growing species, etc. The achievements made under the different schemes are summarised below :—

Afforestation.

Under the Afforestation programme, the target was to undertake plantation in 2,022.21 hectares. Against this 2,254.50 hectares were planted including 19.83 hectares under Rubber plantation. Important species, such as Sal, Teak, Chamal, Korai, Jam, Bamboo, Cane, etc. were raised under the programme.

Soil Conservation.

Against the target of 1,294.99 hectares, 1,224.58 hectares were covered under the Soil Conservation Scheme. Species like Sal, Korai, Sunal, Chamal, Jam, etc, were raised under the scheme.

Plantation of Fast Growing Species.

Under the programme for plantation of Fast Growing Species taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 301.49 hectares were planted against the target of 317.68 hectares. Species like Korai, Eucalyptus, Simul, Garjan, etc. were planted under the scheme.

Demarcation of Forest Boundary and Constitution of Reserve Forests.

So far 2468.52 sq. kms of forest area has been finally constituted as Reserve Forest and demarcation of 3882.59. sq. kms forest boundary completed. During the year, the work of demarcation of Reserve Forest was not taken up as the remaining forest areas were not finally constituted as Reserve Forest due to non receipt of clearance from the Forest Settlement Officers.

Construction of Forest Roads.

8.64 kms of forest Roads were constructed during the year as against the target of 16.10 kms. The target could not be achieved since grater attention had to be paid for the maintenance of the roads already constructed.

Training.

During the year one officer continued training in Diploma course (1965-67) at Dehra Dun. In addition, five students in Rangers' course (1965-67)—three at Dehra Dun and two at Coimbatore and eight students in Foresters' course (1965-66)—six in West Bengal Forest School and two in Assam Forest School continued their training. One student was sent for training in Rangers' course (1966-68) at Coimbatore. Seven students were sent for undergoing training in Foresters' course (1966-67)—six in West Bengal Forest School and one in Assam Forest School. 50 Forest Guards got training in the Forest Guards' Training School at Sepahijala in Tripura.

Forest Offences.

During the year 1,860 cases involving 2,344 persons were detected. Of these, 52 cases were disposed of in Courts and 1,548 cases were adjudicated departmentally and 260 cases were pending at the close of the year

Concessional Grants of Forest Produce.

In addition to the normal free grants allowed to the bonafide residents, a considerable quantity of forest produce, like bamboo, thatch, house posts, etc. were allowed free of royalty to persons whose houses were affected by cyclone and flood.

Forest Revenue and Expenditure.

During the year, an amount of Rs. 12,56,321.00 was realised as forest revenue as against Rs. 14,39,738.00 during 1965-66. The fall in revenue was due to remission of royalty on trees falling in jote lands in some specified areas where section 91-1(c) of the Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act have been made applicable. An amount of Rs. 40,02,818.00 was spent during the year, as against the budget grant of Rs. 44,76,000.00

Reward and punishment.

During the year, 10 Forest subordinates were punished for delinquency in duty after drawing up disciplinary proceedings.

Wild life preservation.

Wild life continued to be protected. The wild life which became source of danger to human beings were destroyed. During the year, three cases of illegal shooting of deer were detected and adjudicated departmentally. Three elephants declared rogue were killed.

Kheda Operation.

During the year, one kheda operation was staged, 33 elephants were, however, captured by Mela Sikar.

Flowering of Bamboos.

During the year Rupai bamboo (*Dandrocalamus longispatus*) flowered gregariously in some parts of Tripura.

FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

Procurement and distribution of foodgrains

Tripura is deficit in foodgrains. In order to meet the deficiency, a substantial quantity of foodgrains is supplied by the Govt. of India. During the year, the Govt. of India allotted 20,200 tonnes of rice and 9,250 tonnes of wheat, out of which 17,245 tonnes of rice and 8,900 tonnes of wheat were received. About 2,955 tonnes of rice and 350 tonnes of wheat were awaiting delivery from the Central Pool when the year ended. Apart from the import from the Central Pool, procurement of rice and paddy was also undertaken locally. As against the target for procurement of 2,000 tonnes of paddy or proportionate quantity of rice, 79 tonnes of paddy were procured. The local procurement was unsatisfactory as the open market price of rice all over the territory was higher than the price fixed for the purpose of procurement. The levy system for the purpose of procurement was not resorted to.

Foodgrains were supplied to the people through fair price shops against family cards. During the lean months, i. e. during the months of June and July, 1966, 185 fair price shops covering about 9,03,300 persons were in operation. At the end of March, 1967, there were 96 fair price shops covering about 5,26,649 persons. During the year under review, 23,007 tonnes of rice, 9,006 tonnes of wheat and 3,742 tonnes of paddy were distributed through fair price shops.

Buffer stocks of essential foodstuffs viz. salt, pulses and edible oil to the extent of two months' requirement were

maintained on Government account. The stocks were replenished from time to time to ensure that two months' supplies were always in hand. The stocks were stored mainly at Dharmanagar and Agartala. The prices for the sale of the commodities were fixed by the Government taking into account the Government issue price which was determined on "no profit and no loss" basis and a reasonable margin of profit for the traders. If, however, the price fixed by the Government was found to be more than the market price, the commodities were sold at the market price and in that case, the losses were subsidised by the Government as far as practicable. No subsidy was paid by the Government during the year. The following table will show the quantity of various essential foodstuffs procured to build up the buffer stock, the quantity released for sale and the quantity in stock as on 31. 3. 67 :—

Name of the foodstuff	Opening balance as on 1. 4. 66	Quantity procured during the year.	Quantity released for sale	Quantity in stock as on 31. 3. 67.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Salt	104 MT	1,114 MT	257 MT	961 MT
2. Edible oil viz. M. oil.	78 MT	322 MT	91 MT	309 MT
3. Pulses	121 MT	548 MT	276 MT	393 MT

During the year under report, the following Central Orders were issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

1. Tripura Declaration of Foodgrains order, 1966,
2. Tripura Food (Restriction on Service of Meals by Catering Establishments) order, 1967,
3. Tripura Guest Control Order, 1967.

As against the budget provision for Rs. 3,20,34,000/- for running the Food Organisation, an expenditure of Rs. 2,10,79,321/- was incurred during the year.

Supply of essential commodities

The Civil Supplies Organisation was entrusted with matters relating to the supply of various essential commodities, like Iron & Steel, Cement, Sugar, Kerosene, Textiles and Petroleum products. The Organisation had to co-ordinate the programme for the movement of the essential commodities on Government as well as traders' account. It also took necessary steps to regulate the import and distribution of essential commodities within the Territory by issuing licences, permits, authorisations etc. to the Importers. It endeavoured to exercise check on the soaring prices of essential commodities by exercising statutory or executive measures, as and when required.

During the year, 228.702 tonnes of black corrugated sheets were imported and distributed to the public. Since decontrol of cement from 1. 1. 1966, the distribution of the commodity was entrusted to the Cement Allocation and Co-ordinating Organisation, Calcutta. Since July, 1966, the supply position of kerosene was very unsatisfactory due to restriction on booking imposed by the Railways and failure on the part of the Assam Oil Company to despatch sufficient quantity even when limited booking was allowed by the Railways. As a result necessary regulatory measures were taken to ensure proper control over sale of kerosene from 1. 10. 66 to 19. 11. 1966. As scarcity of sugar was apprehended, the sale of the commodity was brought under executive control from the 1st week of August to the 3rd week of November, 1966.

The Baby Food (Control Prices) Order, 1966 was issued with effect from the 19th July, 1966 under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 after repealing the previous order issued under the Defence of India Act, 1962.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,36,899/- was incurred against the Budget provision of Rs. 2,57,000/- during the year by the Civil Supplies Organisation.

ELECTION DEPARTMENT

With the enforcement of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, nine seats were 'reserved' for Scheduled Tribes and three seats for Scheduled Castes during the delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies and Assembly Constituencies.

With the delimitation of Assembly Constituencies, the electoral rolls of all Assembly Constituencies were revised. The electoral rolls were published in draft on 9. 8. 66 and finally on 30. 11. 66.

Elections to the Tripura Legislative Assembly and to the seats in the House of People from Tripura were held on 18. 2. 67 simultaneously. Due to one day poll, a large number of Polling Personnel were required. The services of the Police personnel and the Home Guards were utilised on the polling day to maintain law and order. The elections were conducted peacefully.

In the elections, the Congress secured over-whelming majority. The following table will show the number of seats captured by the various Political parties in the Tripura Legislative Assembly and in the House of People :—

Name of Political Party	No. of seats secured in the Tripura Legislative Assembly.	No of seats secured in the House of People.
1. Congress	27	2
2. Communist Party (Marxist)	2	×
3. Communist Party of India.	1	×

One election petition against the election to Tripura West Parliamentary Constituency has been filed in the court of the Judicial Commissioner, Tripura. The case is subjudice.

An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs was provided in the budget for the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections. But the expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 5,35,471.68. The excess in expenditure was due to the fact that the polling had to be completed in one day.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

The Printing and Stationery Department continued to procure standardised forms and stationeries for all Departments of the Govt. from the Govt. of India Stores at Calcutta. The deficiency in supply was met by local purchase and local printing. Special forms standardised by the Government were printed at the Government Press. An amount of Rs. 2,71,404/- was spent for procurement of forms and stationery stores from the Government of India during the year.

Publication and distribution of the Tripura Gazette was continued as usual. All notifications and orders issued by the Government and Central Government Acts and Rules were published in the Tripura Gazette. Apart from printing of the Gazette, a good number of Government publications were published by the Government Press.

The priced publications of the Government were properly stored for sale to the public. The proceeds of the sale of publications amounted to Rs. 7,827/- during the year.

An amount of Rs. 3,32,012/- was spent for purchase of printing machine of modern design. The total expenditure for meeting the expenditure of the Organisation amounted to Rs. 9,84,399/- as against the budget provision of Rs. 11,60,000/-

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954 and the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1932 and Tax Rules, 1933 were in force in the Territory.

As usual, the State Transport Authority consisting of 7 members with the District Magistrate & Collector, Tripura as Chairman and the Registering Authority, Motor Vehicles as the Secretary continued to function.

2 (two) viable units of passenger transport and 1 (one) viable unit of goods transport continued to function

During the year under report, the passengers Bus services operated in the following routes : -

NAME OF THE ROUTES	DISTANCE (Length in Kilometre)
1. Agartala—Kamalpur	125.58 Kilometers.
2. Agartala—Simna	45.08 „
3. Agartala—Khowai	59.57 „
4. Agartala—Udaipur	51.52 „
5. Agartala—Dharmanagar	200.64 „
6. Agartala—Sonamura	59.57 „
7. Agartala—Bishalgarh	20.93 „
8. Agartala—Teliamura	46.49 „
9. Agartala—Belonia	104.65 „
10. Agartala—Sabroom	136.85 „
11. Agartala—Konaban	32.20 „
12. Agartala—Karimganj.	265.65 „
13. Sonamura—Udaipur	32.20 „
14. Udaipur—Amarpur—Natunbazar	51.52 „
15. Teliamura—Ampi—Amarpur	56.35 „
16. Belonia—Rajnagar - Radhanagar	51.52 „
17. Dharmanagar—Kadamtala—Pecharthal T. E.	20.93 „
18. Dharmanagar—Patharkandi	40.25 „

Rates of bus fares were as follows :—

- (a) 5—Paise per passenger per mile on black-topped roads,
- (b) 6—Paise per passenger per mile on metalled roads,
- (c) 7—Paise per passenger per mile on hill roads,
- (d) 10—Paise per passenger per mile on kutcha roads.

To serve the transport needs of the Agartala town and its neighbourhood, bus services in four roads continued to operate.

The numbers of new vehicles registered during the year were as under :—

Private Car (TRA)	84
Contract Carriage (TRT)	50
Goods Carrier (TRL)	113
Motor Cycle (TRM)	42
Trailer (TRW)	7
Tractor (TRQ)	—
Stage Carriage (TRS)	1
Government Van (TRV)	2

Total—299

The total number of vehicles category-wise as on 31.3.1967 stood as under :—

Private Car (TRA)	650
Contract Carriage (TRT)	339
Goods Carrier (TRL)	940
Motor Cycle (TRM)	161
Trailer (TRW)	159
Tractor (TRQ)	31
Stage Carriage (TRS)	238
Government Van (TRV)	39

Total 2557

The number of driving licences and learners' licences issued during the year were 247 and 714 respectively.

The total amount of revenue collected during the year was Rs. 2,48,645/-. The expenditure for the Transport organisation was Rs. 39,218/- as against the budget provision of Rs. 40,000/-.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

The Statistical Department continued to serve as the Central Agency for coordination, collection, analysis and dissemination of all statistical data relating to different Departments of the Government.

The Joint Machine Tabulation Unit for Tripura and Manipur set up at Agartala during the year 1963-64 continued its activities in regard to processing National Sample Survey data of State sample for Tripura and Manipur. The 21st Round National Sample Survey Programme was taken up by the N. S. S. Unit of this Department after completion of the 20th Round Programme successfully. The Annual Survey of Industries (State Sector) for the year 1965 was completed successfully and the work for the year 1966 was taken up. The estimates of State Income in 6 (six) commodity producing sectors, viz. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fishery, Factory Establishment and Small enterprise upto the year 1965-66 were prepared both at constant and current prices. The following statistical publications were brought out during the year under report :—

- 1 Tripura in Statistics—1965-66
- 2) Statistical Outline—1965
- 3) Census of Employees—1964 & 1965
- 4) Bulletin of Tea Statistics—1965
- 5) Statistical Abstract—1965
- 6) Quarterly Bulletin of Economics & Statistics—Vol-XII
No. 3&4
and Vol-XIII No. 1&2

As against the budget provision of Rs. 5,57,300/, a sum of Rs. 5,60,800/- was spent during the year, the budget provision and the expenditure for plan schemes being Rs. 29,100/- and Rs. 29,600/ respectively.

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

The Publicity Organisation continued to disseminate to the public information about the policies and activities of the Government and also to keep the Government informed of the reactions of the people to the Government policies and programmes as ventilated in the columns of the Press. It maintained regular contact with the local and outside newspapers and news agencies. It also issued Press Notes, Feature Articles, Handouts, etc. on the activities of the Government to the local and Calcutta Press and also to the Calcutta and Delhi Stations of All India Radio.

Weekly and Fortnightly round-ups of news and editorial comments published in the local newspapers were prepared and press cuttings were taken and circulated to the Ministers for their information. Any important news or comments in regard to the affairs of the Administration concerning any Department of the Government were brought to the notice of the appropriate authorities for necessary action.

Photographic coverage of the important public functions and important activities of various Departments were arranged. Photographs highlighting the activities of the Government were issued to the local and outside press for publicity purpose and some of them were enlarged and displayed in the exhibitions.

Two brochures, one folder, four book-lets, three posters and eight handbills on various development activities of the Government were published and distributed throughout the Territory.

57 cinema slides on various development activities were produced for display in the cinema houses all over the Territory. Besides, 75 cinema slides were received from the Government of India and arrangements were also made for display of these slides in the cinema houses.

56 documentary films received from the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India were shown by the Field Publicity Unit to the people all over the Territory, specially when they gathered in fairs, exhibitions and market places. In all 603 cinema shows were arranged during the year 1966-67. Exhibitions on Defence and Development were organised by the Publicity Organisation during the year.

34 cultural functions, 18 tribal dances, 7 Manipuri dances, 12 Lila Kirtans, 20 Kathakathas, 2 Pala Kirtans, 5 Rash Jatras and one Jatra were organised in different parts of the Territory under the Folk Entertainment Programme.

The Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 4.913 lakhs against the budget provision of Rs. 5.557 lakhs during the year.

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LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Agartala Municipality

The management of the Agartala Municipality continued to remain under an Administrator.

The total income of the Municipality derived from taxes, fees etc. was Rs. 3,71,525/- and the total expenditure was Rs. 5,24,622/- during the year. The deficit was met out of the grants received from the Government.

Necessary measures for the preservation of health and sanitation of the Agartala town were taken. The general condition of health of the town population was on the whole satisfactory.

The Schemes for the construction of drainage, water works and market were continued. 67% work of drainage construction and 88% work of the water works was completed.

An additional grant of Rs. 3,50,000/- and an annual recurring grant of Rs. 40,000/- were given to the Municipality to cover the deficit of normal budget of 1965-66 & 1966-67. A further sum of Rs. 5,16,000 - was given to the Municipality as grant for implementation and maintenance of water Supply Scheme during 1966-67.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

As in the previous years, the Department undertook activities for animal welfare, production of better breeds of livestock and poultry and control and treatment of animal diseases.

Veterinary Institutions

Under the Non-Plan Schemes, one Veterinary Hospital, eleven Veterinary Dispensaries, five Rural Veterinary Dispensaries, eight Stockman Centres, seven Veterinary Units and two Mobile Veterinary Units were in position at the end of March, 1966 and continued to function during the year.

Under the Plan Schemes, two Stockman Centres were opened during the year.

In these Veterinary Institutions, 1,28,964 livestock were treated, 8,493 castrations were performed, 71,308 inoculation were done. In the Disease Investigation Laboratory at Agartala, 1,949 faecal samples, 204 blood smear and 27 miscellaneous samples were examined. Besides, the Laboratory conducted

159 post-mortem examination and also examined 1,258 miscellaneous cases. In all 138 epidemic reports were received and all the reports were attended to with promptitude.

Poultry and Piggery Development Schemes

Under the Non-Plan Schemes, the existing one Poultry Farm, one Duck Multiplication Centre, four Poultry Extension Centres and four Duck Extension Centres continued to function. In these Institutions, 10,223 chicks and 1,10,739 eggs were produced. 3,512 birds for breeding were distributed. 76,695 eggs were sold for table purpose. 22,223 eggs were used for hatching.

Under the Non-Plan Schemes, one Pig Breeding Farm and two Piggery Units continued to function. In these Institutions, 140 piglings were born and 74 pigs/piglings were distributed to the interested breeders.

Key Village Scheme

Under the Non-Plan Schemes, five Key Village Blocks continued to function. 6,866 artificial insemination calves were born in these Blocks. 15,039 insemination, 3,453 castration and 13,439 inoculation were performed in these Institutions. Besides, 767 number of semen were collected.

Hill Cattle Development Scheme

One Artificial Insemination Sub-Centre and two Artificial Insemination Subsidiary Centres continued to function under Non-Plan Schemes. In these Institutions, 648 artificial insemination calves were born. Other achievements under the Schemes are as follows :—

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (i) Insemination performed | 1113. |
| (ii) Castration of scrub bulls performed | 1036. |
| (iii) Total number of cattle vaccinated
against contagious diseases | 3590 |

Rinderpest Eradication Scheme

As recommended by the Central Rinderpest Committee, the follow-up work of the Rinderpest Eradication was undertaken during the year.

Ranikhet Diseases Control Scheme

The Scheme was introduced during the year. 41,719 birds were vaccinated against Ranikhet Diseases.

Fodder Development Scheme

Under the Non-Plan Schemes, one Fodder Demonstration Farm continued to function. 2,293 kgs of fodder cutting, 720 kgs of fodder seed and 39,250 kgs of green fodder were distributed for encouragement of fodder cultivation.

Training

Five students were sent for B.V. Sc course outside Tripura. 26 students continued to receive training in V. F. A and S. M. course at Agartala.

During the year, the expenditure of the Department was Rs. 26,42,404.42 against the budget Provision of Rs. 26,58,000/-

Dairy Development

The Dairy Factory at Agartala continued to supply milk and butter for consumption of general public. During the year it supplied milk to 6,000 families of Agartala town. In addition, it also supplied milk to the different Hospitals and Police Units and Army Units. It had a capacity for handling 4,100 litres of milk daily during the year.

With a view to storing milk purchased from the local markets, two Assembly Centres at Teliamura and Bishramganj were established. Necessary equipments for these Centres were purchased. These would be started as soon as the equipments had been installed.

Under the Dairy Extension Scheme, one Cattle Farm at Radhakishorenagar continued to function. The strength of the cattle in the Farm was 63 (28 cows, 15 heifers and 20 bull-calves).

Two students sent for undergoing training in B. Sc. in Dairying outside Tripura during the year 1965-66 continued studies. One student sent for training in I. D. D. course during 1965-66 also continued to receive training.

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JAIL DEPARTMENT

The existing Central Jail at Agartala and the nine sub-jails in nine Sub-divisional headquarters continued to function during the year.

The total jail population during the year was 4,412 as against 4,906 during 1965-66, the daily average being 374.49. Of the total jail inmates, 824 were convicts, one detenu and 3,587 undertrial prisoners. 24 of the undertrials during the year were sentenced to a term of two years or more for commission of robbery, dacoity, murder etc. 53 convicts were released under the remission system as against 58 during 1965-66. The maximum remission earned by a convict was 87 days. 18 offenders were released on probation with supervision under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory. In the Central Jail at Agartala, a hospital continued to function.

The scheme for the education of the prisoners was continued. In the school functioning at the Central Jail, compulsory education for the convicts upto the age of 50 was provided in accordance with the scheme laid down for the purpose.

Regular moral teaching and religious discourses were also arranged in the Jails with a view to improving the mental out-look of the prisoners. Facilities for in-door and out-door games and also for social and cultural programmes were provided to the jail inmates.

As usual, facilities for training in various trades, viz. weaving, tailoring, carpentry, bamboo and cane works, Ambar spinning, book craft, wheat grinding, oil milling, etc. were afforded in the workshop at the Central Jail, Agartala. Besides, gardening, agriculture, poultry, bee-keeping etc. were taught to the prisoners. The bamboo and cane products of the Central Jail were of high quality so much so that it earned the National award for the year for supercraftsmanship in bamboo work. One Printing Press was installed in the Central Jail with a view to engaging the literate convicts in composing and printing works.

The total income during the year out of the Jail products was Rs. 39,831. The expenditure incurred for the administration of the Jails during the year amounted to Rs. 6,06,377 as against the budget provision of Rs. 6,06,000.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Crop Condition

The average rainfall during the year under review was 2483.4 mm as against 2065.9 mm of the previous year. The highest and the lowest temperature recorded at Agartala during the year were 39.6°C and 6.5°C respectively as against 40.6°C and 8.9°C of the previous year.

Owing to late onset of monsoon, the sowing of Aus paddy was delayed in some areas. In some other areas early sown Aus paddy was affected for inadequate rainfall. The crop was also attacked by Rice Hispa in some areas. Heavy rainfall

during the months of June and July caused some damage to the crop specially in the northern Sub-divisions on account of flooding. The overall condition of the crop in the unaffected areas was more or less satisfactory.

Transplanting operation of Aman paddy was delayed to some extent as the harvesting of Aus crop was delayed. The dearth of rainfall in some areas had affected the cultivation of Aman paddy. As a result the average yield of Aman crop was decreased.

The Boro crop suffered from drought in the early stages. The crop was attacked by Rice Hispa. Owing to hail storm in the central and northern parts of the Territory, the crop was also affected. The overall condition of the crop in the unaffected areas was more or less satisfactory.

The area under Jute and Mesta cultivation had gone up during the year due to better price received by the growers during the previous year. At the initial stage sowing of Jute and Mesta was affected due to drought in some areas. But on the whole the condition was satisfactory. The Jute crop was attacked by hairy caterpillar in some areas and control measures were taken. The production of Jute had gone up considerably due to campaign launched for foliar spraying of Urea on Jute crop.

The area under Kkarif pulses, Rabi pulses, chillies, tobacco had gone up during the year due to favourable weather condition at the sowing time and intensive drive to increase agricultural production. The following table would show the estimated area brought under different types of crops and also the estimated production of each type of crop :—

<u>Name of Crop</u>	<u>Area in hectares</u>	<u>Production in tonnes/bales</u>
Rice	2,50,096	2,02,629 tonnes
Jute	13,355	1,07,250 bales

<u>Name of Crop</u>	<u>Area in hectares</u>	<u>Production in tonnes/bales</u>
Mesta	12,950	80,000 bales
Cotton	3,157	2,600 bales
Sesamum	2,040	816 tonnes
Rape and Mustard	4,654	1,932 tonnes
Kharif pulses	1,012	466 tonnes
Rabi pulses	2,084	863 tonnes
Tobacco	1,355	460 tonnes
Dry ginger	283	261 tonnes
Chillies (dry)	1,174	420 tonnes

Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds

Nine Seed Multiplication Farms continued to function for production of improved seeds. Seeds were procured from outside also. 8 tonnes of Taichung Native-I paddy seeds, 82,221 kgs of Aush paddy seeds of improved varieties, 1,31,491 kgs of Aman paddy seeds, 9,233.75 kgs of Boro paddy seeds, 329.268 tonnes of Potato seeds, 8,881 kgs of Groundnut seeds, 3,200 kgs of Mesta seeds, 500 kgs of Lentil seeds, 272 kgs of Wheat and Maize were distributed to the cultivators at subsidised rates.

Manures and Fertilizers

325.129 tonnes of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, 96.04 tonnes of Superphosphate, 8,202 tonnes of Muriate of Potash, 148.547 tonnes of Rural compost, 930 tonnes of Urban compost and 35,114 kgs of Bonemeal were distributed during the year.

Distribution of Agricultural Implements

33 Seed Drills and 58 Wheel Hoes were sold at 50% subsidised rate to the cultivators.

Jute Development Work

4,087 kgs of improved variety of Jute seeds and 165 Jute Retting slabs were distributed to the growers. 70 Jute Retting tanks were excavated. To increase the Jute production, 55,808 kgs of Urea were utilised for foliar spraying in 6,965 acres.

Research and Statistics

Research work in Agronomy, Plant Protection and Soil Conservation was carried out in the Research-cum-Demonstration Farm at Arundhutinagar. The paddy varieties brought from other States and found promising were Taichung Native-I, Kaoshiang-68, Tinan-3(exotic group), S. L. O-15 and Kalma (Aman). Besides, the local varieties of Latisail paddy and PLA-4 were found promising.

Agricultural Marketing

The Market Intelligence Unit continued to collect information in respect of important markets. Weekly, Fortnightly and Monthly Price Bulletins and Market Price Reviews were continued to be prepared for general information. Daily market prices of agricultural commodities and fishes of Agartala market were broadcast regularly from the All India Radio, Calcutta.

Agricultural Information

The Agricultural Information Unit continued to extend information and publicity support to various programmes. 10 leaflets, 8 wall information papers, and 7 bulletins were brought out, 7 Radio Broadcast and 12 Press Releases were arranged. 24 Agricultural Exhibitions, 117 Film Shows and Slide Projections were organised. 10 mobile exhibition sets were prepared and distributed in 10 Blocks, Hoardings and 60 Kiosks displayed and 40,103 wall information papers distributed to the growers.

Horticulture Development

During the year an area of 615.5 acres (approx) was

brought under new orchard and 1,54,000 fruit plants were distributed. 168 acres (approx) were brought under Cashew-nut plantation. 40,000 Arecanut seedlings and 7,500 Coconut seedlings were distributed to the interested growers at concessional rates. About 2 lakhs vegetable seedlings of improved varieties were sold to the urban population of Agartala to encourage Kitchen Gardening. Short-term loan to the extent of Rs 4,250/- was sanctioned to encourage vegetable cultivation during last Rabi season.

Three vegetable shows at Zonal level were held during the year and the successful competitors awarded prizes.

Soil Conservation

Under the Reclamation and Soil Conservation Pilot Project and Tribal Welfare Programme, 189.3 acres were brought under Bench Terracing, 139.5 acres under Contour Bunding and 75 acres under Lunga Reclamation.

Soil Testing

2104 Soil Samples were analysed in the Soil Testing Laboratory at Agartala and recommendations sent. 374 Simple Fertilizer Trials and 139 Fertilizer Demonstrations were conducted in different Blocks.

Plant Protection Programme

The Plant Protection Unit extended necessary help to the growers by supplying pesticides and plant protection equipment at 75% subsidy for fighting the attack of pest and diseases. During the year no out-break of pest diseases in epidemic form was reported. A monthly Pest Forecast Report was issued for the guidance of the field staff and the growers. Pesticides worth Rs. 2.312 lakhs were purchased during the year for distribution to the growers through various Seed Stores/Sub-Seed Stores and V.L.W Circles. Altogether, 1090 plant protection equipments were purchased during the year, out of

which 334 equipments were sold to the growers at 75% subsidy. Three Mobile Plant Protection Vans were provided at the disposal of three Zonal Offices for quick movement of pesticides, equipments etc. for organising large-scale Plant Protection Campaign. For the purpose of training of the growers in recent methods of fighting against the attack of pest and diseases, a training course was organised in each Block. An estimated area of 90,000 acres were treated by Plant Protection measures during the year.

Pisciculture

Reclamation of Government owned derelict water areas measuring about 10 acres at mouja Hirapur under Udaipur was completed. Loans for reclamation and development of about 29.60 acres of water areas were given to the private fish farmers. Five existing Fish Seed Centres and one Fish Seed Farm continued to function. In addition to this, construction of a Fish Seed Centre at Panisagar in Dharmanagar Sub-division was taken up. The work for construction of a Fish Seed Centre at Ganki was nearing completion. About 71.325 lakhs of fry and 15.507 lakhs of fingerlings of major Indian carps were produced by adopting induced breeding technique and by rearing of spawn obtained from Calcutta. Of them, 27.331 lakhs of fry and 11.284 lakhs of fingerlings were distributed to the interested pisciculturists and 4.223 lakhs of fingerlings were stocked in the Departmental tanks. Besides, 9.250 lakhs of fry and 5.500 lakhs of fingerlings of *Cyprinus Carpio* were distributed to the interested pisciculturists. An amount of Rs. 1,70,221.45 was realised from sale of fish seeds and fish during the year. 6 students were deputed to the Central Inland Fisheries Institute, Barrackpur, for undergoing training during the year.

The Agriculture Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 61,87,600/- against the budget provision of Rs. 71,33,000/- during the year 1966-67.

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